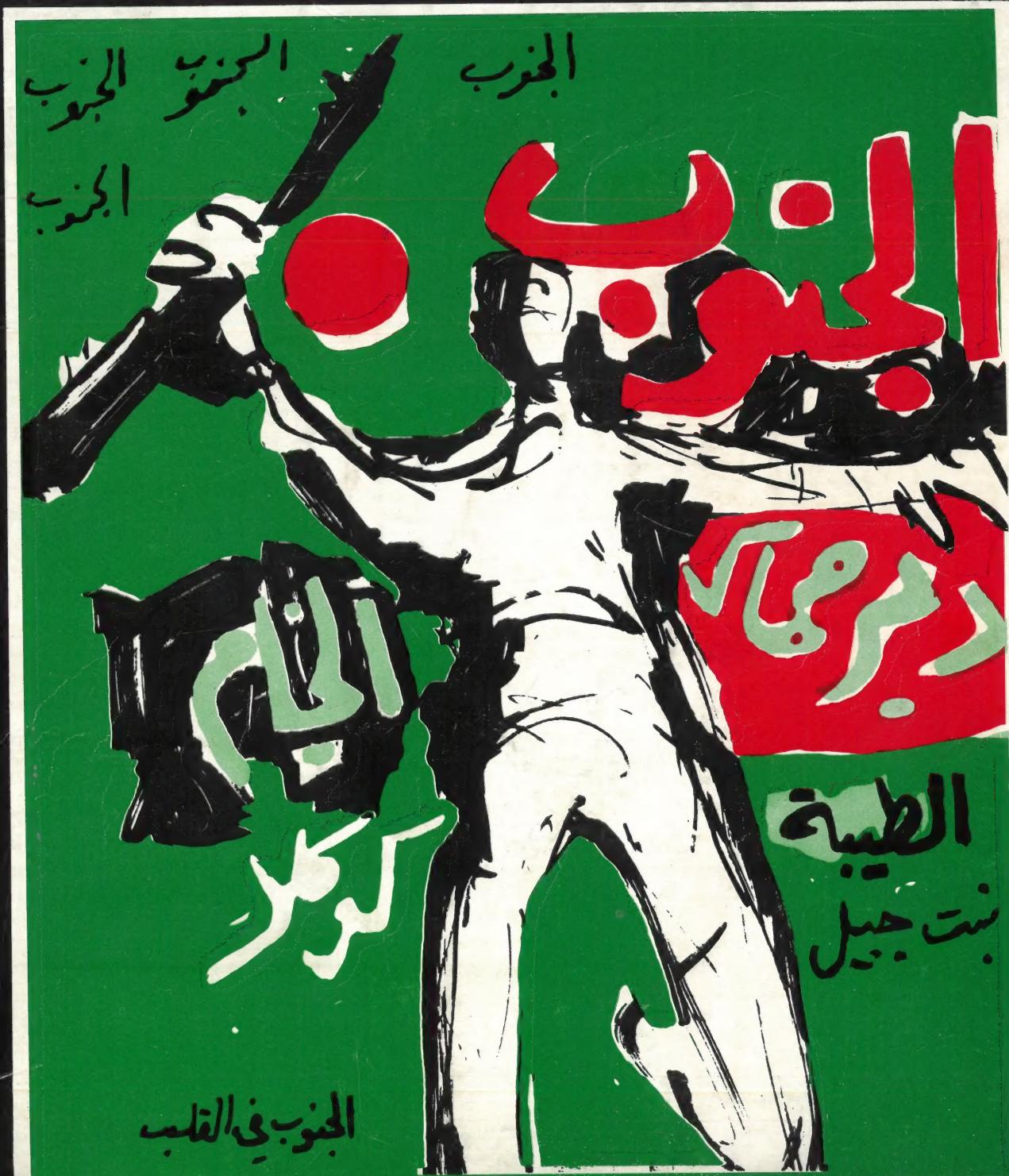


THE SUN RISES FROM THE SOUTH

The Israeli Aggression Against South Lebanon
Facts & Testimony

Compiled by : ALBERT FARHAT - HANNA SALEH

DAR AL FARABI



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**THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST SOUTH LEBANON
FACTS AND TESTIMONY**

**compiled by : ALBERT FARHAT
HANNA SALEH**



The Child and Tobacco
in South :
Coming up together
and growing up together.

At dawn, on March 15, 1978 the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon was launched. The first military communique about this invasion was given by Washington broadcasting station, at the same moment when Israeli fire began. This had the effect of uprooting the people at South Lebanon from their land and disturbing their sleep, which has always been described as a troubled sleep, because of the activities of their neighbor, Israel. The invasion threw these Southern Lebanese citizens into the inferno of slaughter, destruction and destitution, and enforced on them this terrible « American dream ». Washington radio was the first station in the whole world to convey to the world the transfer of this dream to South Lebanon.

This American scoop did not reveal the secrets of the technology of the missiles across the continents, as much as it revealed the combined American-Israeli secret resolution for Israel to invade South Lebanon. Nor did it reveal the timing of the invasion. This proves, once again, and in another place the seriousness of Washington about its enduring policy in the preparation of massacres, and its exporting them across the borders of countries and continents.

On the walls of the Israeli military operations room, the Generals of Israel hung the map of South Lebanon, with its towns and villages, its men, women and children, its fields, rocks, soil and poverty, all of which were regarded as military targets to be destroyed by Israel's arsenal, which is equipped with the most modern and most destructive weapons.

On a front 100 kilometers wide, in the Eastern and Middle Sectors and along the coastal road, Israel threw in more than 30,000 soldiers to invade the South by land, sea and air, using in its attack F-15 American planes and cluster bombs, in addition to hundreds of armored cars, tanks and long-range guns, thus spreading ruin and destruction in our towns and villages.

The magnitude of this military machine employed in the invasion, and the variety of this highly developed destructive weaponry, and the barbaric fascist massacres organized by Israel against men, women and children — all of this does not make of this invasion an ordinary military operation, similar to Israel's previous attacks during the last ten years against the people of Lebanon and its land. On the contrary, this invasion may be regarded as the Fifth War launched by Israel, a war backed by flagrant American Imperialism against the Lebanese People and against the whole of the National Liberation Movement of the Arab World. It makes of this direct military operation another noose, one of the most vicious, of the continued conspiracy of the last three years. It is the noose which aims at cloaking Leba-

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Dar Al-Farabi
Beirut — B.O.Box 3181

non, thus fulfilling the final aims of Imperialist Zionist Movement : ultimate control by Israel over Lebanon and the entire Arab region, in an attempt to ensure its own « political and security » stability.

On the eve of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the treacherous « initiative » of Sadat had already reached failure. It had become finally clear that the policy of surrender to Israel and the United States had achieved nothing but the strengthening of the position of Israel, and increasing its stubbornness and encouraged the implementation of its policy which aims at expanding its territorial claims.

Also on the eve of this invasion, it became finally evident that the attempts of the United States and conservative Arab regimes, to help Sadat and rescue his policy from strangulation and isolation, had failed. At the same time, the positions of the « hardline » Arab powers which faced Sadat's policies and initiative were strengthened.

Simultaneously, on the eve of this invasion, the isolationist Zionist imperialist endeavour in Lebanon was facing fierce opposition ; its internal fascist forces facing greater isolation. All the internal eccentric attempts to direct a blow to the Lebanese National Movement and the liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance had failed, whether these attempts were in the South of Lebanon or in all Lebanon. These aimed at enforcing the goals of Israel without obliging it to intervene directly. The Lebanese national stand during three full years and its alliance with the Palestinian Resistance, played here the major role in frustrating the isolationist Zionist endeavor, not only with regard to Lebanon, but also to a great extent with regard to the American-Israeli Arab conservative plan in the area. The frustration of the plan in Lebanon which was chosen as an initial battle field, helped to frustrate the project which aimed to spread out and control all the other Arab peoples and countries.

As a result of this situation, it became imperative that Israel should intervene directly, through its extensive barbaric attack against Lebanon's Southern border. This attack was not a direct result of the Palestinian Fedayeen operation which was executed between Haifa and Tel Aviv. The attack came as a result of the submissive Arab policy, and at the same time the dilemma it created. The attack had been planned by Israel a long time ago, but it chose to implement it at this time in a new more serious attempt, in order to help once more, the Zionist-American conspiracy and its local and Arab forces, thus helping them to get out of the dilemma into which they had fallen. Accordingly, it is possible to define the aims of the Israeli occupation as follows :

1. Liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance Movement with one deadly military blow in Lebanon, which would result in a new political situation in all the Arab World; this situation would help liquidate the Palestinian cause, which is the main obstacle vis-à-vis the Israeli American solution.
2. Facing Syria with one of two alternatives : either accepting the political and military results of the aggression which aim at subjugating it and pressuring it into following the course of surrender, a thing which on the other hand would prove that the policy of « steadfastness and challenge » is hopeless, and would also weaken and deal a blow to the hardline states opposing the policy of Sadat ; or pushing it into direct military confrontation with Israel and making it bear the responsibility for exploding the general situation in the region and the breaking out of a new large-scale war that would threaten peace in the world.
3. Creation of a new situation which would help Sadat regain Arab respect and release him from his isolation without having to abandon his treacherous attitude.
4. Implement a new Israeli victory which would reinforce Israel's position, and at the same time mitigate the embarrassing attitude of the United States vis-à-vis its Arab allies.
5. On the Lebanese sector, the invasion aimed at destroying the Lebanese National Movement, in order to create a political situation which would lead to Lebanon becoming friendly with Israel. That implied spreading the fascist, sectarian scheme throughout Lebanon. The scheme which aims at uprooting democracy and liquidating its nationalist forces, and installing a political, social and fascist system in all Lebanon ; or dividing Lebanon and causing the unity of its people and land to disintegrate. Our country will thus remain under the direct political control of Israel. This criminal objective of the Israeli occupation became clear in the conditions put up by the aggressive invaders, and through the political and military conduct of the local forces that deal with the enemy especially after the withdrawal which Israel was forced to effect, but seeking at the same time to carry out a comprehensive political and military plan to consolidate the results of her aggression. By keeping control of military positions in the South, Israel kept its direct military presence in the border area. By forming its « Lebanese army » composed of the fascist

sectarian militia, and its refusal of any official Lébanese army which is not part of the military force acting on behalf of Israel, it kept its direct political presence. This has had the effect of destroying the national identity of the Southern area, transforming it into an artificial sectarian sector. This completed, Israel would connect this sector with the rest of the sectors under the control of the fascist isolationist authority. This actuality would lead to the dissolution of the nationalist sectors, which in turn would be swallowed gradually by the isolationist scheme. This way, Israel would impose its terms on our people, and keep the influence of their occupation in their own hands. Its sword would have continued to mutilate and slaughter our people and nation. It would have also made itself a direct, basic, local party in deciding the general political situation in Lebanon after it used to be satisfied in the past with exerting external pressure on it through its military aggression.

6. In addition to all this, Israel would have not into effect its old dream of controlling the waters of South Lebanon and expanding into new lands. The ambitions of Israel have always been directed towards a continuous effort to seize the waters of the Lebanese Hasbani and Litani rivers, ever since the early preparations for the « Jewish National Home » in Palestine and after the foundation of Israel. When the Israeli military was unable to implement its greed by force, it tried to conceal desire for more land and resources by imperialistic schemes to control the waters of the South. The most prominent of such schemes was that of Johnston in 1953, followed by the Couton Scheme of 1954. In its invasion of Lebanon, Israel continued its advance in the South even after the issuing of the resolution of the Security Council to cease fire, until it reached the Hasbani river, thus making sure of its direct military control over the Litani river course. After its withdrawal, Israel preserved its direct control over areas in the course of the two rivers, when it handed over those areas to its fascist agent militias.

Israel promised itself, Carter and the Lebanese and Arab Conservatives, that it would complete its military operations in 48 hours. Every one waited for the quickly expected victory which was supposed to achieve the aims of the invasion. But the result was not in accordance with the hopes of Israel and her conspiratorial allies. The Israeli invasion did not fulfill all the direct political aims of the military occupation, as a result of

many factors, the most important being the continuation of the fighting against the invaders for seven full days.

In spite of the massive military force which Israel put into action in the Fifth War ; and despite the limited military capabilities of their opponents, as compared to those of the invaders; and despite the numerous unfavourable political military conditions, local and Arab, our people in the South fought and resisted, and the Palestinians fought and resisted. The Lebanese national resisting forces and the Palestinian national resisting forces were both able to change « the picnic » about which the rulers of Israel were boasting, to a much different result from that which had been expected.

It is the first time that Israel has launched another war on Arab countries and peoples without having to face regular armies. It was the people, not the regular army, which stood up to the Israeli invasion and prevented it from achieving its criminal objectives.

On the military side, the invaders were not able to liquidate the national Lebanese and Palestinian forces which faced them. The capitulation which they expected did not occur ; on the contrary, our forces inflicted on the enemy what he did not expect — losses, which in proportion to Israel's size were tremendous. Our forces were able to protect their fighting military capabilities with very few losses. The determination of the national movement and the Palestinian Resistance has become even more forceful after these battles, and they have become more sure of the necessity of continuing the struggle. This they showed by not slackening the pressure on Israel until the enemy had been thrown out of our country.

The losses inflicted on us were mostly civilian and in the villages and towns which were occupied by the new Nazis. The interviews and the photographs in this book, taken from the few who survived the collective massacres organized by the invaders show the extent of the barbarism which Zionism has inflicted upon our people, killing our youths, destroying property and villages and whole quarters completely. Their motivation was based on bigotry and fear from facing their military opponents ; Israel preferred to inflict revenge on civilians. They wanted to make revenge against a nation and the owners of the land who refused to bow before the enemy. The figures and photographs which appear in this book, regarding the extent of the destruction and the enormous material losses, show the goals of Israel by changing from the « good neighbor of open doors » to an agent following a policy of « destroying and burning the land » with the aim of ridding the South of its inhabitants, and making the great majority of them leave their land so that their future schemes of land appropriation can be executed, irrespective of the misery

that Israel would inflict by making thousands of people homeless.

As to the **Political scene**, the results were even more disastrous. The Israeli aggression was faced from the start with strong condemnation and denunciation by many revolutionary and democratic forces in the world — these forces that unveiled its objectives and stood up against its attempts to dictate conditions for the enemy and for those who collaborated with him.

As a result of the heroic resistance to defend the land of Lebanon, which frustrated the aim of a quick Israeli victory in 48 hours, and by exposing the massacres which the enemy inflicted against peaceful citizens and densely populated areas, a great movement of condemnation of the Israeli invasion spread in the Arab countries indeed through the whole world. A wide spread action of solidarity, both official and public, backed the Lebanese people, its national movement and the Palestinian Resistance. This action paved the way for a strong political-national move among both Lebanese and Palestinian circles in Lebanon, the Arab countries and in the world as a whole. This move forced even the United States to submit to the request for the withdrawal of the invading armies in order to avoid the weakening of the Arabs, who are acting as American agents.

The campaign backing the Lebanese people, as shown in this book, does not show all the scenes and the activities of this campaign in Arab and international circles. This book could not include all the support shown by many forces in many countries. Our people who are proud of all this support will look for even more in all possible ways. The Lebanese people, as a result of the achievements commemorated in this book have become more powerful, materially and morally. Therefore, the Lebanese people will continue in their struggle against continued attacks.

On the other hand, the resistance of the steadfastness front has frustrated the goals of the Israeli invasion (which wanted the liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance), making it a complete failure. The Palestinian Resistance and the Palestinian people have both come out with more political stamina, making them a crucial factor in the solution of the Middle East problem. It has been proven again that there will be no possible solution in this area unless it is based on legitimate Palestinian rights with respect to their land and home.

As for Lebanon, the Israeli invasion failed to destroy the Lebanese National Movement and national presence in the South and in other areas of Lebanon as well. On the basis of its resistance, the Lebanese National Movement has succeeded in forcing more isolation and crisis on Israel, and has also forced the isolationist fascist forces towards admitting its direct loyalty to Israel, which has led it into further isolation, weakness, re-

sulting in more forces leaving that leadership and political line. The answer of the sectarian fascists in Lebanon to these forces that refused to commit national treason by dealing with Israel, was the barbaric Ehden massacre which manifested once again the fascist hatred which the Zionist isolationist forces harbor against our Lebanese people and the dark fate which these forces are preparing.

The Lebanese National Movement had to face political confrontation with the isolationist forces — these forces which strengthened themselves as a result of the foreign invasion of their country in order to enforce a political fascist scheme. These isolationist forces did not show the least sign of national respect and identity. In addition to that confrontation, the Lebanese National Movement had to enter into a political confrontation with the Government which adopted a weak and submissive attitude, vis-à-vis the foreign occupation. The behavior of the Government continued to be negative regarding its responsibilities towards its people and the country.

In the face of these complicated circumstances, during and after the invasion, the Lebanese National Movement was able to hold its own position as a result of the sacrifices and heroism of our people, and was able, together with the Palestinian Resistance, to thwart the aims of the Israeli occupation as far as liquidation of the Palestinian Resistance is concerned, both politically and militarily. It also thwarted the dedication of the isolationist control over Lebanon. As our people have confronted bravely this cycle of conspiracies, it will confront and frustrate in the future other plots masterminded by Israel.

This book, with its figures, documents, photographs and statistics, presents a living testimony proves the racism of Israel and its expansionist ambitions, as well as its fascism which has spread horror around it, and has brought about ruin and death after that state's withdrawal. Israel surrounds the people with its barbarism, which is its only horizon.

This is also a book which presents a living testimony regarding the stand of our people in the face of the forces of conspiracies showing that they were not subjugated, but instead strongly defended their country and their liberty.

This is a new Vietnam in the opposite half of the globe, as described by one of the correspondents of the United Press, when he covered the events in the South of Lebanon. As the Vietnamese people won their war, our people will win theirs, and as the Vietnamese people, in their resistance, dedicated the victory to the nation, our people also with their resistance, will also dedicate the victory of all the fighting nations, hoping for a free, peaceful and democratic future.

This book is a testimony of this steadfastness.

The Southerns daily Life



Their hands will make the earth green.

They are Tobacco Workers



DAY BY DAY ACCOUNT OF THE AGGRESSION

March 14, 1978 was a day of tension and alertness, the atmosphere of which pervaded the border areas. The farmers of the South and the tobacco growers in all the towns of the South, stretching from the Sea and extending to the Eastern Sector (Arkoub) were all in suspense, expecting a big Israeli attack for which all its preparations had been completed.

□ The Zionists laid the blame on Lebanon for the fedayeen operation — « The Martyr Kamal Adwan Operation » — which was executed north of Tel Aviv and covered a large area.

Taking into consideration the usual Israeli attitude, all sectors were expecting a massive Israeli attack.

□ The Israeli television, which covers South Lebanon confirmed without any doubt, that the Israeli leadership was organizing a big military operation. On March 14, the count down of the operation started, after it became known that all the heroes of the Kamal Adwan operation had either fallen or were being held as prisoners.

□ The inhabitants of the South watched with their naked eyes the increase of the Israeli army that had begun from the dawn of the day. The military fascist gang of the traitor Sa'd Haddad concentrated its activities by collaborating with the Israeli forces. The South witnessed many reconnaissance flights of enemy planes over the area, preceded by a massive naval movement near the territorial waters facing the beach extending from Sarafand to Sidon.

In the light of this tension, the Lebanese-Palestinian joint command in the South took quick measures in the face of the available information that the enemy would attempt to occupy the territory up to the Litani river, at the same time inflicting the fiercest military blow against the camps and the towns of the South, their aim being to liquidate the military power of the Palestine Liberation Organization and the fighting national Lebanese units.

In the light of this information the following actions were taken :

- In the military field, the plan required no gathering of forces, in order to avoid its destruction in a frontal attack led by a massive regular army.
- Fighting the enemy in every place in order to inflict the greatest loss among its forces.
- In the civilian sector, the camps were evacuated of their inhabitants, because it was known that they would be the first target of the enemy's aerial, sea and land attack. In addition, schools were closed, and

...and the South entered the military operations room.



DAY BY DAY ACCOUNT OF THE AGGRESSION

the inhabitants of the towns were instructed not to assemble in large numbers, in order to avoid what might happen.

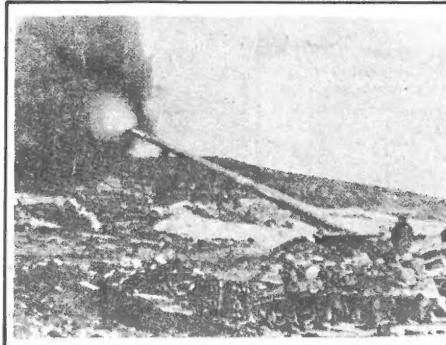
During that night, the mood of suspense of the citizens proved to be correct. The Israeli movement began at about ten o'clock across the whole Lebanese-Israeli front. At about eleven o'clock the sound of enemy airplanes deafened one's ears, and the area began to change into day as a result of the dropping of thousands of flares, while the Israeli armor, especially lines of tanks, began to move up to the border area. Then the Israeli guns started a barbaric, heavy attack.

At about midnight of March 14-15, the Israeli planes struck at the sites of the joint forces from Nakoura at the West to Mount Hermon in the East. Under cover of heavy gun and aerial bombardment, the armored divisions advanced in three directions :

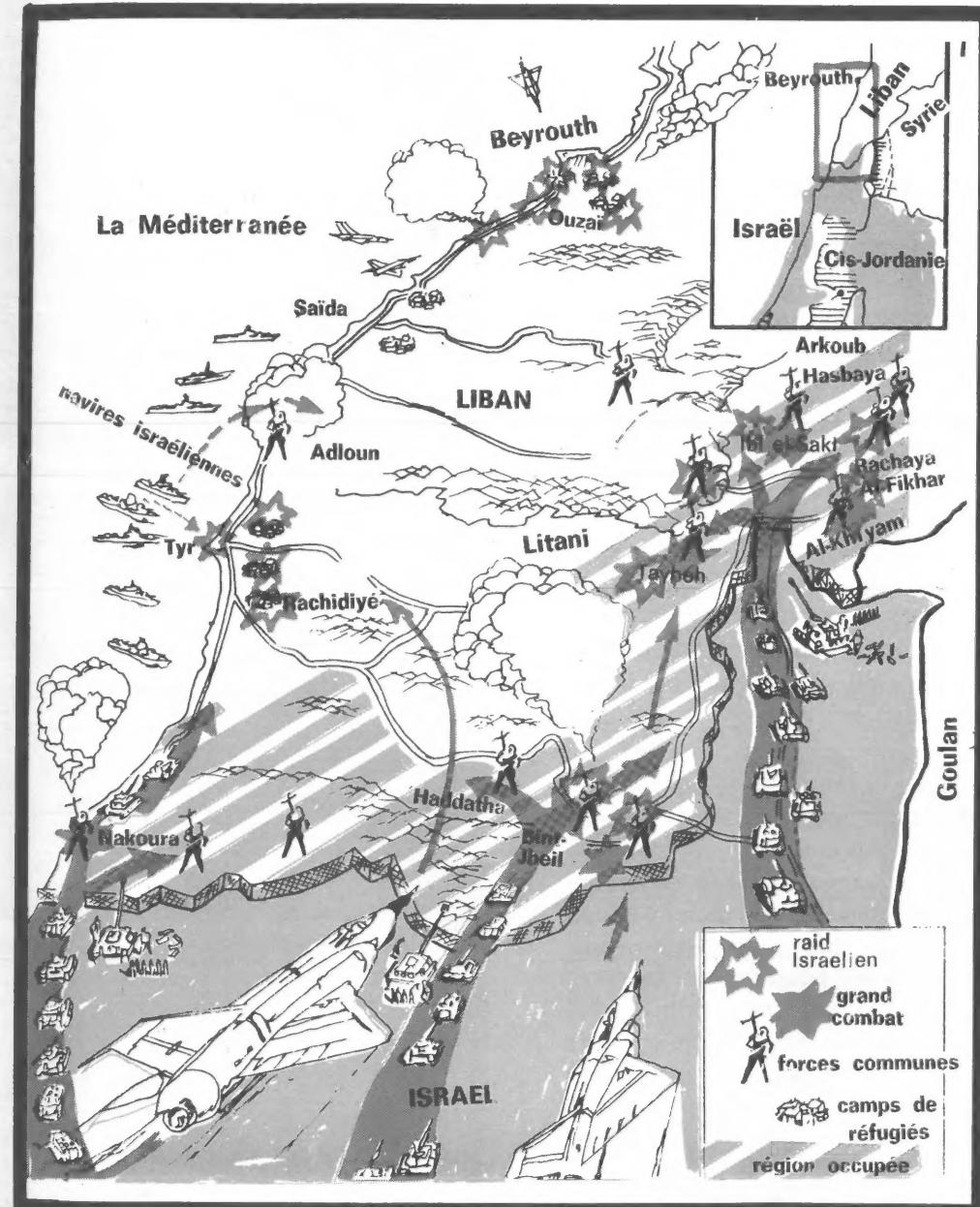
- Towards the Eastern sector from Metulla colony to Marjeyoun - Hasbani and Arkoub.
- Towards the central sector in two lines, the first from Miskay Aam to Taybeh - Kantara - Gandouriyeh, and the second line from Afafim colony to Maroun El Ras-Bint Jebeil - Tibnin.
- Towards the Western sector, or the Sea coast from Nakoura to Bayyada to Tyre.

The enemy for this attack mustered more than 30,000 Israeli soldiers, drawn from all sections of its army. Tel Aviv never imagined that any force whatsoever could stand in the way at this huge army. This was confirmed by several military correspondents. Rony Daniel the correspondent of Israel radio said after the beginning of the operation that the biggest organized move to liquidate the Fedayeen had been started. He said it was the biggest campaign as far as its size... « and until this hour it is running as planned », adding that the forces had not met any unexpected encounters.

However, what was taking place in the battle field was completely different. The fighters of the joint forces started to move immediately after the enemy crossed the borders towards



An Israeli 175 mm gun shells the South.



Munira Saleh — A refugee from Hanin :

A woman, in her seventh month of pregnancy, was killed with a bayonet piercing her stomach. An old man was burned after he was wrapped in blankets.

(«An Nida» newspaper — March 22, 1978)

Hassan is a 12-year old boy from Bint Jebeil :

«I saw our house on fire and my comrade in school dying in front of me. I ran away without taking anything with me. I left behind my books and my toys, my bed and my desk».

Hedatha The Scoundrels

David Hirst, correspondent of the «Guardian» newspaper writes:

...Israeli soldiers were talking to me and to my colleague of the United Press and the «Voice of America» softly and gently. Then they became criminal and vicious when they saw one villager shaking. It seems that to the Israelis every one is a disguised terrorist. The officer in charge of the soldiers asked us: «Were there any civilians killed during the shelling?» So we pointed our fingers towards a house under whose debris an old woman was lying. We answered him that only civilians had been killed; all who had been killed were civilians».

□ Captain Ouzi Dayan, relative of the Israeli Foreign Minister, replied when he heard our story: «I don't like to tell you this, but I was the one who gave the order to shell the school, and he pointed to a Centurion tank and said: «This is the tank which shelled from a distance of 1200 meters».

(David Hirst in a report from the village of Hadatha to the «Guardian»)

I left my House and my Toys

DAY BY DAY ACCOUNT OF THE AGGRESSION

sacres was the one in Adloun against certain innocent people, and another in the town of Al-Khiyam against scores of aged the agent pockets which facilitated Israel's advance, especially at Maroun El-Ras, Bint-Jebeil, Taybeh, Al Khiyam and Ibl As-Saqi. The resistance groups forced the enemy to retreat in front of Maroun El-Ras and Aitroun. At this time the heroes of the joint forces were inflicting heavy losses on the enemy in the areas of Taybeh and Al Khiyam.

The leaders of Israel had to admit that they had met with heroic resistance, to the extent that Weizmann confirmed that the invasion was not a picnic, thereby denying the claims of his master Begin that the Israeli operation had been completed. This also contradicted the claims of Begin's Chief of Staff Mordechai Ghur, who had stated that the operation had achieved all its objectives. The correspondent of the Israeli radio also had to admit the fierceness of the resistance at Bint Jebeil, adding that the bases of the combined forces at Bint Jebeil, Maroun El-Ras, Taybeh and Al Khiyam had all been surrounded.

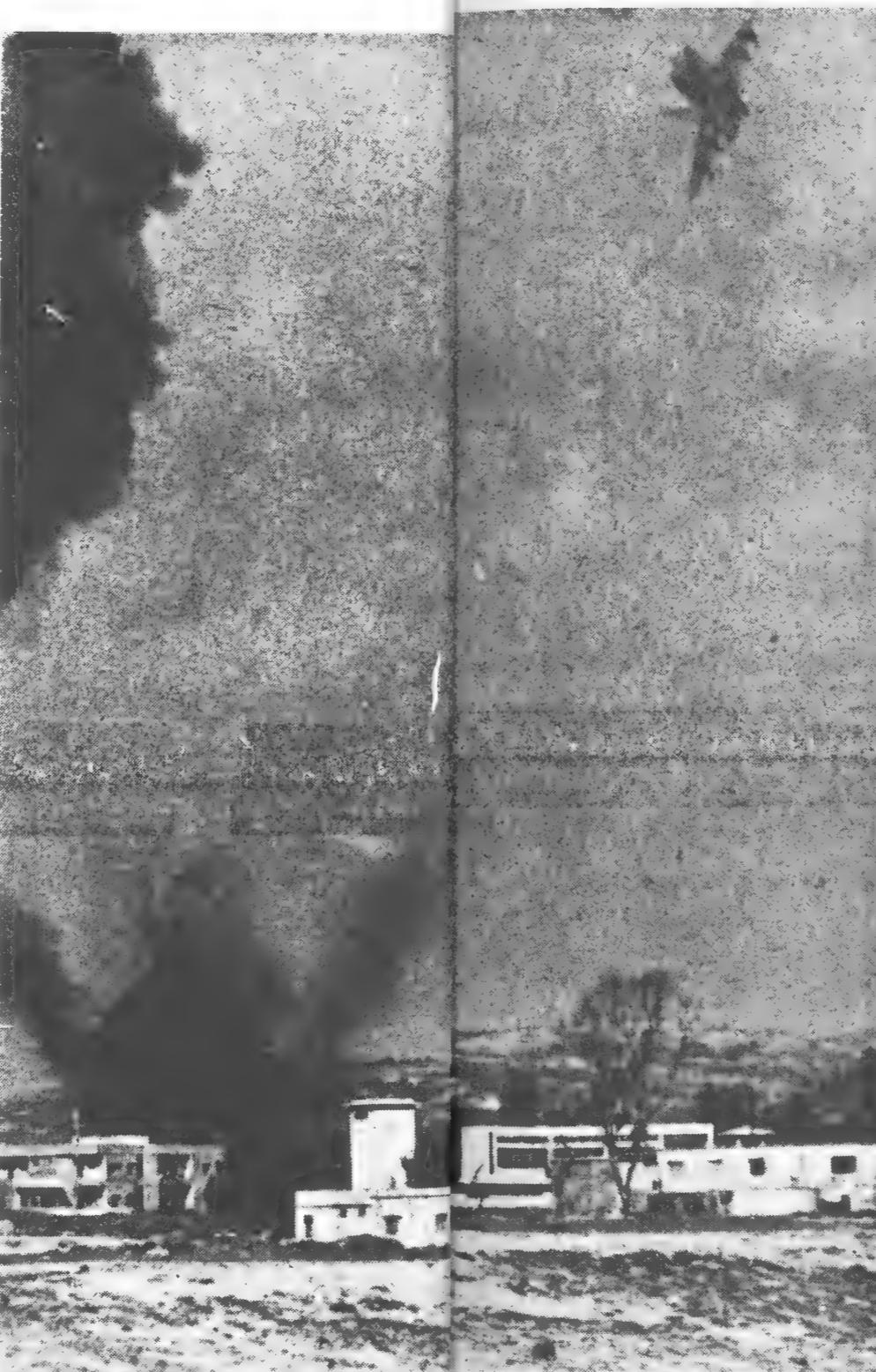
The aim of Israeli plan became clear ; it wanted to establish a security belt eighty kilometers wide from the Mediterranean to Mount Hermon, its depth to be between 7-10 kilometers.

The Israeli radio praised the role of the rightist militia forces, and the gangs of Sa'd Haddad for their great services rendered to the Israeli army.

Darkness began falling slowly 18 hours after the start of the operation, when news agencies carried a statement by an Israeli colonel in which he said that fighting was raging from house to house. Tel Aviv radio began broadcasting a campaign to justify Israel's barbaric acts by claiming that the houses blown up were full of arms... but it was clear that until that moment nothing had been completed and no main position had fallen in Israeli hands. A few hundred fighters were confronting the big Israeli army with an iron will. A few scores of fighting units were moving under cover of darkness to put up traps, plant mines, and prevent the enemy from moving freely. The Bayyada attack was their most important operation against the enemy for a long time, forcing him to retreat from his front lines back to the Hamra bridge. The reply came in the form of a barbaric aerial and cannon shelling in an indiscriminate manner.

During the night of March 15-16, the enemy was trying to advance, and his attempts hit strongly at Bint Jebeil and Maroun El Ras, where the fighters of the joint forces foiled an Israeli night landing.

On the dawn of March 16, Israeli planes launched a wide-range shelling attack that covered all sectors, and it was clear



that the Israeli aim was to advance and occupy all the border villages. During the first hours of the day, the battle was raging stronger, and the fighters were freezing the movement of the enemy all along the coastal line facing Deir Harfa, when it appeared that the enemy was concentrating its attack on the middle sector and its target was to reach Tibnin.

Correspondents reported that day that the most violent clashes were raging on the two axes of Taybeh-Kantara-Ghoudouriyyeh, and Bint Jebeil-Kounin-Beit Yahoun-Tibnin. In the eastern sector, the shelling broke up the supply lines of the enemy in the Marjeyoun area — which forced the enemy to proclaim a curfew in Upper Galilee and to force the inhabitants there to go down to the shelters.

From that time the tone of the Israeli radio changed, and it started to admit part of the truth when it announced that « our troops are facing heavy fire from the fedayeen who are still holding out near the borders ». The correspondents admitted that the position which caused the enemy to suffer heavy casualties was Taybeh, where fighting went on for 15 hours, and where a large number of Israelis fell. Also near Ghoudouriyyeh, heavy fighting took place with various kinds of weapons, and enemy tanks went on with their attempts to enter the town until 5:30 hours. Then the airforce went out to shatter in the battle until the town fell at night.

In the meantime, Tel Aviv was enlarging its aggression in peaceful areas by shelling Tyre, Nabatiyeh, Arnoun, Damour and Awzai in Beirut's southern suburb. It was also announcing its casualties : 11 killed, including two officers, and 57 wounded.

That day was characterized by heavy fighting which raged on the various fronts and the joint forces had partial superiority when they stopped the advance of the enemy, who resorted for the first time to their airforce's F-15 fighter-bombers, which carried out destructive shelling to allow enemy vehicles to advance.

□ The fighting continued during the night from the sea to Mount Hermon and a new day (March 17) began with battles raging ; Weizman admits the existence of « unexpected resistance ». He affirms that the resistance movement has at its disposal rockets that can land deep in Israeli territory at a distance of 30 kilometers. The number of casualties on the Israeli side rises, and reports about massacres of civilians perpetrated by Israel and the traitor Sa'd Haddad spread. Among such massacres and women. In spite of these atrocities the enemy did not fulfil its aims, and the French radio described the battles, saying : « The Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces are facing the Israeli attack on South Lebanon with such strength that it makes the

Where will he go to ? (El-Koleila).





testimony

Khalil Abu Zeld, a refugee from Zawtar :

Israeli Rifles Chase the Children

«The planes were shelling Taybeh and after that we could only see thick clouds of smoke covering the sky of the region. My son was looking after our three cows, and the enemy rained on him with 500 mm automatic fire. He was saved as if by miracle. The enemy also directed its fire against



children running in the village's square.

«I saw with my own eyes 5 civilian cars running on the Alman road northwards. Israeli planes chased them and fired their shells at them, killing all their 40 passengers».

(«As Safir» newspaper
— 25 March, 1978)

fighting on all axes more than just a guerrilla war, but a military confrontation in the full sense of the word. The fighters were able to stop the advance of Israeli tanks and forced them in other positions to retreat ».

This steadfastness in the face of this huge size of Israeli troops is meaningful. This heroic steadfastness forced the enemy to resort to the use of the F-15 planes during the third day of the fighting. The enemy knew the exact size of the joint forces in the south and was unable to beat them. So, Weizmann found a reason in the difficult paths and the uneasy land. But at the top of his wrath Weizmann admitted the presence of an enemy that had manifested its capability to fight in certain positions, and especially in the Maroun El Ras and Bint Jebeil sectors.

But Weizmann did not tell the whole truth, Boni de Torhau, correspondent of the Agence France Presse, arrived in Eita El-Zot to declare that « contrary to what has been said, the town of Tibnin was not the place where any fighting took place ». He added that the shelling was still going on, and that the Israelis did not dare to advance. As to resisting the aggression, the French correspondent said : « We can see groups of five or six of them armed with assault rifles and rocket launchers of the RPG type... their losses are small and they wait in their trenches for the Israelis in order to hinder their advance ».

With the evening drawing close, new facts and truths began to be revealed. Most of the towns facing the borders did not fall. Ghandourieh and Tibnin were still resisting; Al-Khiyam had been occupied, but suicide squads remained there; and Taybeh witnessed a counter attack by joint forces during which enemy concentrations were hit.

The aggressors lost their minds because they never thought for a second that they would be fighting a war in the south. So their planes rush to the scene in continuous waves shelling, destroying, spreading terror and killing innocent people, in Tyre and Nabatiyeh in particular. Scores were killed among poor fishermen and tobacco growers.

□ Groups of fighters spread in Arkoub and stayed close to the land, vowing « they will not pass ». By nightfall they attack the Israeli posts spread in the valley extending from the Souk

El Khan to Hasbani, with light guns and hand grenades. The battle rages ; the Arkoub fighters display courage in defending their positions ; and Israeli lines begin to waver. With dawn coming on Saturday March 18, Israeli troops are forced to abandon the positions they have been occupying. They retreat to Dhour Kawkaba and Tallat Sultan, where they open up a barrage of shelling beginning 4 a.m. in the direction of Abu Kamha, Hasbaya and Mimes.

It is now the fourth day since the start of the attack on the south. The enemy has not fulfilled its objectives, and consequently the Jewish Sabbath holiday does not apply to the Israelis in the south. Their land, sea and air operations continue with more intensity than on previous days. It is clear that the enemy's target is to reach the southern bank of the Litani river and to reach Kasmieh, where Tyre would be under its control. For this reason, the enemy attack begins on three axes :

- Taybeh-Ghandourieh axis toward Bourj Rahhal and Kasmieh to encircle the joint forces.
- Tibnin-Juwaya-Tyre axis
- Tibnin-Qana-Tyre axis

At that time, the attack was going on on the coastal line toward Tyre after the landing in Ezziyeh and Hinniyyeh. The main defense post to hinder the enemy's advance was the town of Tibnin, which was subjected for 30 hours to continuous raids and shelling with the enemy failing to occupy it. But the enemy plan was to complete its objective quickly, and so engage in a race with time. He wanted to liquidate the joint forces after encircling them, to break the resistance in Tyre, and to reach the town of Nabatiyeh. For this purpose, the enemy advanced toward the Khardali bridge, where a fierce battle took place for eight hours, ending in the enemy retreat, and Nabatiyeh became outside his direct goals.

Fighting went on unabated on all axes and the Israeli air-force was constantly in action. During the fighting, various kinds of weapons were used, and the fighters of the joint forces were at the climax of their courageous fighting, shouting : « You will never pass, Mordechai Ghur... You will never pass Weizmann ».

The Israeli force that was parachuted to Hinniyyeh was

encircled on the coast, and the joint forces inflicted heavy casualties on it. Had it not been for the intervention of Israeli gun-boats, the whole parachuted commando unit would have been wiped out. That unit whose aim was to reach Tyre was instead forced to retreat.

On the Haris axis, the joint forces launched a counter-attack in the evening and stopped the enemy advance. The Zionist reply was the shelling of the town's school, where inhabitants were taking refuge, making them suffer heavy casualties. Invading troops could not advance much beyond Tibnin after the fourth day of the invasion, and Tyre was not encircled nor the joint forces.

The Israeli reply was a concentration of air and sea shelling on Tyre, the city of heroism which survived a few highly difficult days, and on Nabatiyeh and its villages. But the arm of the joint forces was not short, and so by nightfall a wide-scale war of attrition began against advanced Israeli positions. These operations were described as the « war of the wasp », as this type of warfare is based on attacking the enemy unexpected in various positions. So, automatic rifle fire surprised the enemy and hand grenades harassed his installations.

□ The day — March 18, passes and the enemy fails to launch a decisive battle, and his promises to end the resistance of the joint forces evaporate. Meanwhile, Washington was voicing its concern for the operations which it did not expect would last more than 48 hours. The BBC correspondent was reporting in one of his messages : « I witnessed a complete war in which Israel failed to decide the fate of the battle against the joint forces ».

In the early hours of Sunday March 19, the enemy began enlarging its aggression by sending new reinforcements to the battlefield. Several infantry and armor divisions were trying to encircle the town of Tyre and the long front was like hell : the sea sending shells, the skies raining bombs, and the earth giving growth to explosives which Israel uses for the first time : the infamous cluster bomb, each of which contains 30 bombs inside it. But the fierceness of the battle only strengthened the will of the fighters and their steadfastness and their sticking to the



testimony

Yousef Saadeh, Mukhtar (headman) of Ibl el-Saki, says :

« What can I say ? As you can see they have left nothing. They broke down the school and destroyed the church. They bulldozed the olives (about 10 dunums) and dug trenches around the village (also about 10 dunums). In any case, whatever they do we still support the joint forces and are proud of them... But why did they destroy the school... this is the teacher standing here. Ask him how the school was ? » The school teacher said: « The school was one of the best government schools in the region, and had 325 students



land of the South.

Scores of units of fighters were racing with the enemy to block his path in spite of the fierceness of the shelling. Then came the surprise which the enemy did not expect and that was the fierce resistance of the defense positions on the Abbasiyah-Deir Qanoun road. Again darkness fell and the enemy had failed to reach the city of Tyre nor even to encircle it. The fight for the Qasmieh bridge continued, and the joint forces fought bravely to defend it.

The fifth day of the war was very fierce, and it led to disastrous results. The towns of Abbasiyah and Juwaya were destroyed by aerial bombardment, and scores of civilians were killed by the cluster bombs which Israel used for the first time, as if the use of the F-15 planes was not enough.

□ On the sixth day of the invasion, the UN Security Council had passed a resolution calling for the withdrawal of Israeli troops and the dispatch of UN forces. But Zionist troops continued fighting and the target was of course the city of Tyre. Fighters of the joint forces continued their resistance, and the battles that raged near the western bank of the Litani were extremely fierce. After that the enemy never tried to advance, but reverted instead to shelling with the aim of destruction and annihilation. The correspondent of the Agence France Presse who arrived in Qasmieh confirmed that the joint forces hit an Israeli boat and the BBC correspondent confirmed that several rockets fell in Upper Galilee.

□ March 21, the seventh day after the beginning of aggression, and the tenth anniversary of the Karameh battle. Tyre did not fall. The aggressors did not contemplate any further advance toward Khardali. The joint forces closely watched the situation. Support of the National Movement's call for continuation of fighting the occupation forces. Abou Ammar inspected the fighters in their frontline positions. Ghur had announced his aim was to destroy and annihilate the resistance forces and their allies, but he had failed. Weizmann and Begin declared that the war of the south was an operation that would not last more than a few hours, but they were surprised to find that it was the fifth Arab-Israeli war.

enrolled. Its large library was looted and not a single book left in it... this is a shame». The Mukhtar then began speaking again: « We lost about 20,000 olive trees... what a loss ! The age of every tree was not less than 50 years, and some of the trees were 400-year old. The more the olive tree gets older the more fruit it bears ».

(«An Nida» newspaper
— May 21, 1978)

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

The following pages give an account of the atrocities committed by the Zionist invaders and the size of the huge destruction and losses, as well as the great material damages they inflicted on the South, its people, its land and the signs of life in it. These are the facts and figures about the aggression, but they are only preliminary figures, since they do not include the damages and losses in the regions which Israel handed over after its so-called withdrawal to fascist gangs, those regions where United Nations troops have not entered until now. Hence, these figures cannot be considered as comprising a comprehensive census that encompasses all the results left over by the war which Israel launched against people, houses, schools, places of worship, villages, towns, fields and plantations. In spite of that, they give a clear picture of the Zionist terrorism which was exercised in the South. What do these facts say ?

— The invaders manifested their racist fascist hatred against peaceful civilians. It can be said they killed in their air raids, in the shelling of their tanks and in their collective massacres civilians only. They left behind more than one thousand bodies* most of which were bodies of old people, children and women.

— A large number of these victims were not killed by air raids or shelling, but directly by invading soldiers. In the town of Al-Khiyam alone, they killed more than 50 persons including old men and women in one massacre.

In the massacre of Adloun, perpetrated by a seaborne Israeli commando unit in an area not reached by the military invasion, 17 southern refugees mostly women and girls were killed, in addition to children whose ages ranged between a year and half and 13 years.

In Rashaya el-Fokhar, they entered a church and perpetrated inside it a massacre against the inhabitants who took refuge there away from the barbarism of the invaders... In the village of Abbasiya alone, they destroyed the houses over their inhabitants killing 140 persons.

— If these « samples » of atrocities give a picture of Zionist fascism, they indicate on the other hand the failure of the aggressors to meet face to face the fighters who resisted their invasion with courage. So they resorted instead to the

* Reuter News Agency quoted the International Red Cross, giving the figure of 1,000 killed, but a UN report on March 19, 1978, four days after the war started, gave the figure 700 killed until then.

Awza'i after the passage



of F-15 and Kfeir planes. Ten minutes of heavy shelling were enough to make poor dwellings crumble like paper palaces.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

killing of innocent people. These « samples » also reveal Israel's aims in forcing the largest number of the inhabitants of the South to emigrate, and in uprooting them from their land and villages.

— In the course of organized killing and terrorism, Israel committed a very large number of premeditated crimes, not only during the military operations, but after the ceasefire, and even after the UN troops took up positions in the occupied areas.

Most of the acts of torture and kidnappings to which the inhabitants in the occupied villages were subjected had taken place after the lapse of a few days on the occupation of those villages. Testimony to this is what happened in the villages of Ain Be'al, Bazourieh, Barashit, Nakoura, Bint Jebeil, Kuleia, Jibnin and others — where kidnappings took place, ending mostly in assassinations and barbaric torture inside Israeli jails.

Most of the operations, in which houses were blown up and plantations burned, took place at intervals that followed the aggression. In Bazourieh, for instance, scores of houses were blown up after the lapse of eight days of the entry of Israeli troops to the village. The same case applies to Abbassiya, where 150 houses were blown up. After more than one month of their invasion, the Israelis were burning fields and plantations in Rasha'ya el-Fokhar and Khoraybe with their phosphorous bombs. The same things happened in Ibl el-Saki.

— The thefts and acts of looting directly committed by the Israelis are but evidence of Zionist « civilization ». Those acts took such wide proportions that even the Israeli news media could not keep silent on them. And in their attempt to minimize these scandals, « Haartz » newspaper published in Tel Aviv says: « The Israeli soldiers looted moderately... they only stole whatever their pockets and sacks could take, such as transistor radios, small valuables and old relics... As to big thefts », Haartz says, « they were committed by unruly and undisciplined elements from the rear units ». So the front units were for killing



Hariss school.

When Kamal el-Din Picked up an Israeli « Toy »

Aziz Hawi from Sarifa (15 years) said :

The Israelis were throwing down « reservoirs » that would explode. They threw down pens and exploding toys. When Kamal el-Din, who is of my age, picked up a toy, shining like gold, it exploded in his hand, and he was wounded in his leg and eyes. Hussein Awad was also hit and had a broken leg. So was Ali Eid (10 years) and his condition is grave.

(Testimony received by Zahra Mir'i of « An Nida » newspaper — March 20, 1978)

testimony



Taybeh-

and massacres, and the rear units were for theft and looting. In and massacres, and the rear units were for theft and looting ! In scores of trucks loaded with stolen goods and with «big» thefts, there were some that belonged to high ranking officers of the Israeli army.

— The « scorched earth » policy applied by Israel in the areas of the occupied South was clearly demonstrated by :

- complete disappearance of villages from geographical existence, and the elimination of all their landmarks, such as Ghadourieh, Abbassiya, Izziyeh, Kantara, Deir Hanna, Bayyada and others.

- complete and premeditated destruction of more than 2,500 houses, and partial destruction of more than 6,200 houses.

- complete destruction of more than 50 schools, and damaging and looting of all the schools in other villages that fell into the enemy's hands.

- damaging and putting out of operation 10 hospitals and medical centers, i.e. nearly all the medical institutions that existed in the underdeveloped South, which was always disregarded by the Lebanese State.

- destruction of olive presses and fuel stations and other installations, especially water and electricity networks. In several villages, the invaders closed down artesian wells after looting their motors in addition to water pipes.

- destruction and looting of more than 20 places of worship including churches, mosques and (Shiite) Husseiniyas.

— In the course of this policy, Israel undertook to change the landmarks of South Lebanon, geographically and from the inhabitants' point of view, either by constructing military roads for its vehicles on the remains of obliterated villages, or through agricultural land, or by completely erasing villages, or by building airports for its military helicopters, or by setting up emplacements for its artillery and military bases in place of trees and

She has planted ...
and the enemy will reap.



Neither the Church, Nor the Houses,
People or Trees Were Saved

testimony
The correspondent of
«An Nahar» newspaper,
Sa'id Meallawi :

“Rashaya el-Fokhar» was subjected to a total assassination attempt. Neither the people, nor the church or houses or trees were saved. What the airforce's shells forgot, the Israeli bulldozers remembered, and wiped out the town's landmarks.

“There is no road to Rashaya and anyone going there should infiltrate. Mountainous paths are not easy to cross. Anyone entering Rasha would have

to pass along the cemetery path where the dead bodies smell spreads, and where some bodies appear wrapped in blankets. They are thought to belong to the victims of the church shelling two days before the occupation. After that, you see a destroyed jeep left over by the Israelis. Near the fountain at the entrance of the town. You see the traces of the battles and the remains of artillery shells and certain roadblocks... The asphalted road is filled with debris, while commercial stores and even complete streets have disappeared. Even churches were looted and shelled and electricity poles stretched on the street far away from their positions».

(«An Nahar» newspaper
— April 17, 1978)

plantations.

— The losses which the Israeli invasion caused to the agricultural wealth of the South exceeds, according to preliminary estimates and figures, one billion Lebanese pounds. For in addition to damaging tens of thousands of dunums of cultivated land and to damaging and destroying more than 150,000 olive, almond, fig, orange and banana trees, the invading troops bulldozed and destroyed large areas of cultivable land in a way that made the land quite unusable.

— These results which the Israeli invasion made a point of achieving, including the emigration and dispersal of more than 270,000 refugees, reveal Israel's final objectives in turning the South into an uninhabited region, making it lose its national identity in order to facilitate Israeli expansionist ambitions.

In the following pages, there are statements and figures about the losses and damages based on an investigation made by a mission from the Lebanese « An Nidaa » newspaper that visited the South, and on a report by the Higher Relief Committee (set up by the Lebanese government in 1975 to relieve and help the victims of the Lebanese civil war), and a report by the United Nations Office for Refugee Affairs, and also on certain statements and figures released by the International Red Cross Committee in Lebanon .

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Raids on Awza'i in the Suburb of Beirut

26 killed
20 wounded
30 houses destroyed
2 bakeries burned
2 restaurants destroyed
a number of commercial stores damaged

Adloun Massacre

An Israeli commando unit landed on Saidon-Tyre coast and blew up two taxi cabs with their civilian passengers. 17 killed.

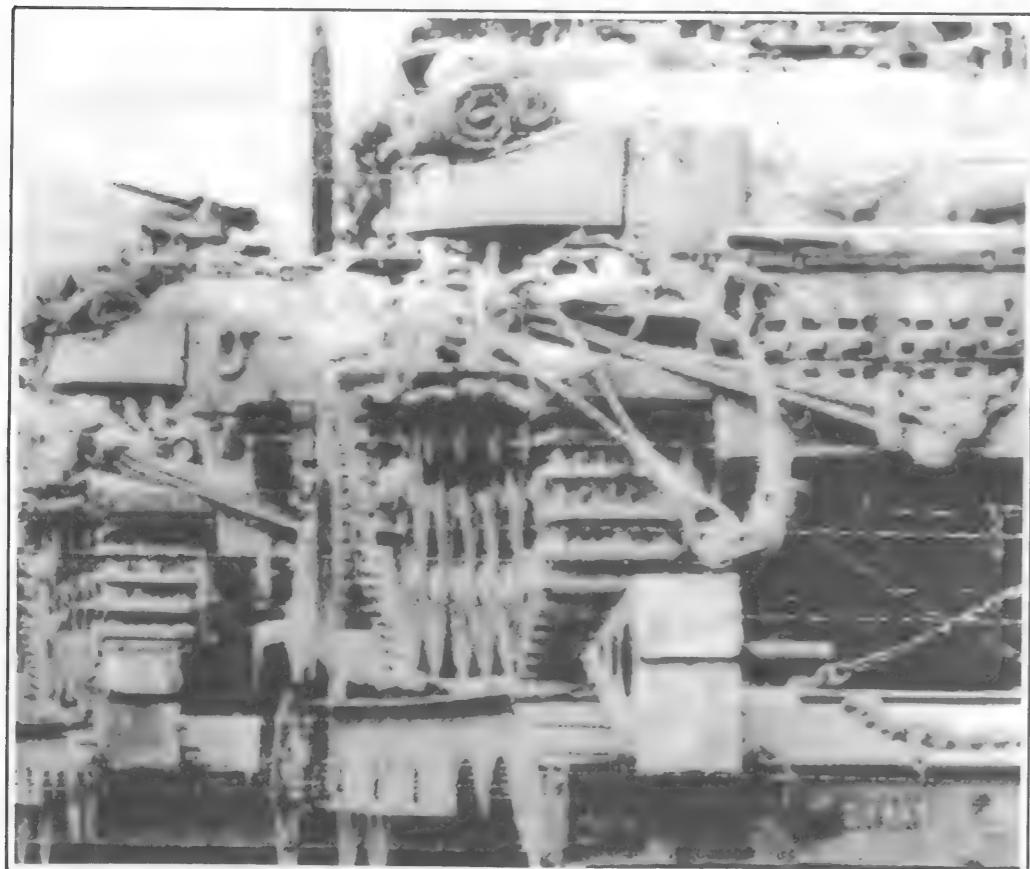
1 — TYRE REGION

Tyre :

19 killed and 23 wounded
14 buildings completely destroyed and 14 partially destroyed.
19 commercial stores completely destroyed.
Israeli planes raided the port and destroyed
50 fishing boats.

Bourj el-Shemali :

57 houses completely destroyed, 15 partially destroyed
12,000 dunums planted with vegetables destroyed



◀ The military machine moved...

...To eat from the orange groves in Deir Kanoun-Ras El-Ein ▶

Tirfalsieh :

Israeli armored vehicle hits a civilian car in which were a father and his son simply because it was at the edge of the road.

Paratroopers are dropped among farmers. They order them to raise their hands and shoot them between their legs.

Bazourieh :

One person wounded
27 houses completely destroyed, 15 houses partially destroyed

Blowing up of 10 houses, burning of 24 houses, and destruction of the office of the syndicate

cate of tobacco growers, 2 Husseiniyas and cemetery walls.

Doors of school buildings ripped off and desks and windows destroyed.

Looting of Husseiniya and 4 commercial stores.

432 dunums of agricultural land bulldozed and plantations destroyed.

Izziyeh :

Village razed to the ground
All the houses hit by Israeli air raids before the invasion on March 15.



FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION



in El-Maaliya.

Juwaya :

Two persons killed.
14 persons kidnapped by Israelis
138 houses completely destroyed
Destruction of a hospital, Husseiniya and municipal center
17 commercial stores destroyed
Looting and damaging of the village's pharmacy
Enemy troops banned the entry of bread to the village during period of occupation.

Village of 100 houses completely destroyed and bulldozed, in addition to the mosque, the Husseiniya and the school

150 inhabitants remain there living in 20 tents offered by the International Red Cross

9 killed, 4 wounded, 6 lost including 3 children

All plantations destroyed and all cattle killed

Water wells closed with sand and rocks.

Ghandouriyeh :

Village razed to the ground

Hinniyeh :

A village consisting of 10 houses, seven of which were burned by the Israelis after they entered it.

Abbassiya :

140 killed

50 wounded
Israelis kidnapped 5 persons
200 houses completely destroyed, and 150 houses blown up

100 houses out of 300 damaged. The mosque and the school destroyed

The villagers lost their whole crop.

and Kantara-



Numayria:

A small farm in Izziyah
Israelis entered the village and blew up the 20 houses there, in addition to the church, and bulldozed the whole farm leaving no traces of it.



Deir Hanna — Bayyada :

All its 36 houses completely destroyed.

Kana :

3 killed, 4 wounded
205 houses completely destroyed, 134 partially destroyed, among which 76 bulldozed by Israelis

86 stores and houses looted
12 stores, garages and fuel stations destroyed.

Deir Kanoun — Ras el-Ain :

2 killed, 12 wounded

16 houses completely destroyed, 30 houses damaged, including the mosque and the school, which sustained partial damage.

El-Kuleila :

20 houses completely destroyed, 25 partially destroyed

3 commercial stores destroyed

165 dunums bulldozed and destroyed. They were planted with trees, wheat and cereals.

Ein Be'al :

2 persons killed after Israelis kidnapped them and threw their bodies near the village's well

One house completely destroyed and five partially destroyed

Blowing up of the water reservoir in the village and sabotaging the pipes that carry water to the village

Looting of the artesian wells' motors

Looting of 15 commercial stores

Bulldozing the village's agricultural land

Israelis tortured one of the inhabitants because his daughter is married to a Palestinian.

Batoulia :

Israeli soldiers bayoneted a man in his stomach and left him bleeding for two hours until he died

22 houses completely destroyed, 7 of which bulldozed and 3 burned. The school is damaged.

El-Mansouri :

One killed and one wounded

15 houses completely destroyed and 15 partially destroyed.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Hennawiya :

6 wounded
20 houses completely destroyed and 10 partially
34 dunums of tree land bulldozed and 40 dunums planted with wheat.



the planes raid Tyre.

testimony

Suleiman Sheddid says :

«In Ibl el-Saki there are 300 houses, 90 of which have become uninhabitable. Most of them have brick roofs, 100 houses were either mined or blown up; and the rest destroyed. Ibl el-Saki used to yield a yearly crop of 100 oil Kantars. The olives and the oil are gone, and 3 artesian wells are out of use».

(«An Nida» newspaper
— May 21, 1978)

Wadi-Jilo :

3 wounded
9 houses completely destroyed, 5 partially,
6 burned by Israelis, the school and the Husseiniya damaged and put out of use.

The fishermen's coffee house in Tyre becomes a cemetery for them.



Burj Rahhal :

One wounded
20 houses completely destroyed plus the village's mosque. The school and the Husseiniya damaged. Also damaged were all the houses in the village.

El-Shehabiya :

Israelis blew up two houses and burned one
Destruction of 40 dunums and burning of their plantations.

Siddikin :

One killed
20 houses destroyed, 12 of which blown up and one burned
28 houses partially damaged.

Zibkin :

One wounded
12 houses partially damaged and plantations burned.

told us: «They were not satisfied with destroying, but they bulldozed the ruins. They want to hide the traces of their crimes. We lost four killed. Three of my nephews were taken away to Israel, and we know nothing about them».

(«An Nida» newspaper team
— April 25, 1978)

□ Wafika Hammoud

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Einata :

20 houses completely destroyed.

Maaroub :

Israelis destroyed the school.

Bayyada :

1 house completely destroyed.

Deir 'Amiss :

1 house partially damaged.



The remains of the Taybeh school.

Bidyas :

1 house partially damaged.

Bergholiya :

4 houses completely destroyed and 7 partially, including a school.

Teir Harfa :

5 killed, 7 wounded

15 houses completely destroyed and 50 partially including the school.

Traces of the airforce in the Kfar Remman school.



Maaraka :

5 wounded

15 houses completely destroyed and 15 partially

The school was completely destroyed and the medical center looted.

Teir Diba :

2 killed, 10 wounded

20 houses completely destroyed, 30 partially, 2 houses burned.

Jinata :

2 houses completely destroyed.

Yarin :

200 houses looted.

Toura :

3 houses completely destroyed, 30 partially.

Dahira :

200 houses looted.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Shamaa :

40 houses partially damaged out of 114 houses.

Heloussiya :

One killed
2 houses partially damaged.



They gave vent to their hatred against Rashaya Al-Fokhar's medical center...



WEIZMANN'S TESTIMONY

Eizer Weizmann, the Israeli Defense Minister, told Knesset members of the Halikoud bloc during a heated session on 21.3.1978 in the wake of the criticism directed against the failure of this war:

"The war in South Lebanon developed in a way completely different from what we had originally planned. Fighting spread over several fronts. This war was not a trip at all.
But it was a criminal act from A to Z.

Sheaytiya :

2 houses partially damaged.

Deir Kifa :

3 houses completely destroyed, 5 partially
1 house burned and 2 destroyed and looted.

Shihin :

3 houses completely destroyed out of a total of 15.

Jibbin :

8 houses completely destroyed, 1 partially, out of a total of 71 houses.

Ras el-Ein :

5 houses partially damaged out of 65.

Rishaf :

15 houses completely destroyed, 5 partially, out of 42 houses.

El-Hosh :

The Israelis destroyed 4 houses after occupying the village.

Baifiya :

3 houses completely destroyed, 2 partially. Breaking into and looting most of the houses in addition to the school.

Silaa :

2 houses completely destroyed.

Mazraat Beit el-Sayed :

3 houses completely destroyed out of 28 houses.

Majdal Zoun :

100 houses completely destroyed, 70 partially, out of 242 houses.



...And even against language books.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Jibal el-Satou :

2 wounded
5 houses damaged, 10 looted.

Dibaal :

1 house damaged
Israelis broke into all the houses and tortured the inhabitants
55 dunums of agricultural land were bulldozed.

Mazraat Kassir :

8 houses were blown up after the village was occupied.

Mazraat Tima :

Contains 9 houses, out of which 3 were blown up by Israelis and the rest burned.

Eitit :

Israelis burned 3 houses, entered the school and damaged its contents and files. They put the health center out of action. They looted most of the village's houses.

Mahrouna :

Looting of houses only.

Shehour :

Israelis uprooted 30 olive trees and parked their tanks there.

Bustan :

One family was killed on the road to Abbas-siyya.



setting them on fire in Kawkaba...

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

2 — BINT JEBEIL REGION :

Bint Jebail :

875 houses and buildings completely destroyed, 2,600 partially.

After the Israelis entered the town, they called on inhabitants with loudspeakers to gather town's square, where they were ordered to raise their hands and stand or kneel. They stayed in this position, for 15 hours under the rain.

The Israelis then started blowing up houses.

2 old men were killed, one as a result of shelling, and the other while going out of his house with his hands raised as he was told to do. They were buried in front of their houses.

Yaroun :

Israelis sent their agents of the sectarian militias to kill one quarter of the inhabitants. The crimes committed against the people of this village were so barbaric that Israeli news media could not hide them.

Yater :

17 houses were partially damaged during the invasion.

Occupation forces then destroyed 30 other houses and killed one of the inhabitants.

testimony

Mahmoud Sabri
— El-Kantara :

«We met him at the mill in old Wadi Hujeir. He informed us that the mill belonged to a relative of his killed by plane shelling». He said: «The Israelis were staying, and here and there were their traces. They put the mill out of action and stole the motor, which costs 4,000 pounds to replace». He added: «Israel hit El-Kantara fiercely, because she was angry at its resistance».

(Zahra Mir'i — reporter
of «An Nida» newspaper
April 23, 1978)



and bulldozing them in Rashaya.

□ Amin Jineldi, a refugee
from Kounin in the
«Golf Club» camp
in Beirut :

«We lost a large number of the village's inhabitants. Darwish, son of Haj Hassan Darwish, was driving his car and with him were his six children and his pregnant wife. The planes hit them and turned them into bones. Darwish's mother buried him and his family in the lot of land near their house. She made her cupboard a coffin for the bones. Poor mother of Darwish, she buried Darwish who was torn up in pieces».

(Interview made
by Alawia Sobh —
«An Nida» newspaper —
March 29, 1978)

Feroun :

Israelis destroyed 25 dunums, 75 olive trees, and killed 170 heads of cattle

The farmers lost the whole year's crop

Israelis broke into all 150 houses in the village and looted them.

Kfar Doumin :

15 houses destroyed, 5 of which blown up by the Israelis together with one store, a cafeteria, the town's health center ; 4 houses were burned

The other houses were looted. The Israelis set up a helicopter strip in the fields.

Kounin :

Israeli planes dropped over this town 14 fuel tanks and more than 200 explosives

35 killed

15 houses completely destroyed, 15 partially, including the school.

Kafra :

20 houses completely destroyed including the school, and 10 houses partially damaged.

Haris :

2 houses and a mosque were completely destroyed, 10 houses partially including the school.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Beit Yahoun :

14 houses completely destroyed, 16 partially.

* El-Tayri :

3 houses completely destroyed, 60 partially.

Eita el-Zot :

14 houses completely destroyed, 1 partially.

Tibnin :

3 killed, 2 wounded

31 houses completely destroyed, 150 partially

The hospital and the medical center put out of action

200 olive trees bulldozed plus 20 dunums of land.

Hadatha :

19 houses completely destroyed, 90 partially.

Bir el-Salassel :

3 houses partially damaged

A fuel station completely destroyed with its contents

Looting of a garage and a house.

Maroun el-Ras :

50 houses completely destroyed, 3 partially.



Debris everywhere.

Beit Lif :

20 houses partially damaged out of 234 houses.

Berashit :

Kidnapping of one person

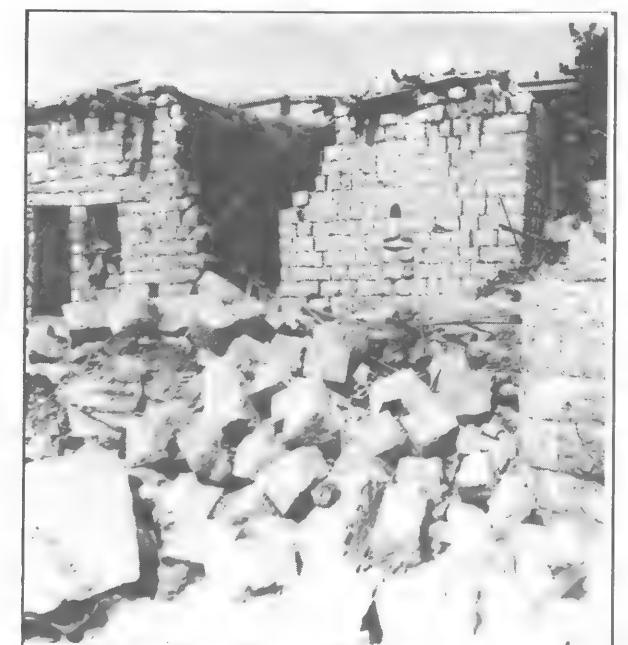
1 house destroyed and village's plantations also.

Burj Kalawiya :

Israelis blew up a tile factory and 2 houses.

* Khirbet Silm :

13 killed, 19 houses damaged.



A Full Unit Would Be Busy for Several Years

«Engineers say that mines are not always the worst problem. They are usually of the type directed against groups, and they are planted in areas that become occupied and in places where they may be seen. But the problem lies in finding the time to discover all those mines before they explode. Israeli troops planted around five or six thousand mines of the «mice-trap» type, and 2,000 of them were rendered ineffective.

«The real problem is the presence of a number of rockets, shells and cluster bombs spread at random in the different parts of the region. French engineers have already exploded 2,889 cluster bombs, 856 rockets and shells, and defused 2,172 mines. Engineers say there are still enough unexploded

mines and shells that would make a whole unit busy for several years».

(«An Nahar» newspaper — July 6, 1978 from the weekly report of the UN troops command in Lebanon about the work of the French engineering unit specialized in finding and defusing mines and planted bombs in the regions of Juwaya, Ghandouriyeh, Arzoun, Derdeghia»)

testimony

3 — MARJEYOUN REGION :

El-Khiyam :

Not a single house can be inhabited ; all the houses looted

Israeli forces together with right-wing militias committed a hideous crime after they entered the village. They killed more than 50 persons including old men and women who had stayed there.

Taybeh :

Not a single house remained safe, since it stayed 3 days resisting the invading Israeli troops. After entering the town, the Israelis blew up 34 houses, the school, the Lebanese Red Cross medical center, and a large section of the municipal building and the Husseiniya.

500 of its houses were completely looted. Even the doors and windows were pried out by soldiers and taken away.

30 commercial stores and a fuel station were looted and damaged.

The Israelis destroyed 1,000 dunums of tobacco plantations and looted agricultural machinery and 100 head of cattle.

The inhabitants lost two crops of wheat and cereals.



Here was Ghandouriyeh...

They Looted, Sabotaged and Blew Up

Israel came with her missiles and planes, and the shelling of the town went on for three and one third hours... When they occupied the southern part of the town, large numbers of tanks and armored vehicles entered. We had never seen such a thing before. The Israelis began searching the houses, putting everything in disorder... Eight days after their entry into the town, they blew up 10 houses, looted commercial stores and stole 40 chairs from the Husseiniya.

(«An Nida» newspaper
— May 21, 1978)



testimony
Haj Abdel Hassan Watfa,
Mukhtar of Bazouria :

70 Days After Occupation, Israel Still Burning Plantations

The fire which Israeli occupation forces caused by firing phosphorous bombs at the forests and plantations of Rashaya el-Fokhar was extended to the plantations of Ibl el-Saki, Khiyam, and the Hasbani river course. This took place in the presence of the United Nations troops.

(Report from Jamila
Hussein in Hasbaya to
«An Nida» May 27, 1978)

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Ibl el-Saki :

7 killed, 3 wounded.

It has 300 houses out of which 50 were completely destroyed and 200 partially

90 houses at least can no longer be inhabited

After occupying the village, the Israelis blew up 100 houses.

After the Israeli withdrawal most of the village's houses and roads were still mined.

The Israelis destroyed 3 artesian wells and two modern oil presses.

They damaged the school and looted the furniture and books.

They bulldozed 10 dunums of land planted with olives in order to dig trenches around the village.

They destroyed the church's contents

The village lost the oil and olive season. The Israeli tanks rolled over thousands of olive trees and cultivated land. Poultry and the cattle died.

El-Kantara :

Houses were partially damaged, of the total 70. Also damaged were the Husseiniya, the mosque and the school.

Majdal Silm :

6 houses were partially damaged

Israeli troops damaged the school and destroyed its files.

Deir Siryan :

3 houses were completely destroyed, 15 partially, out of a total of 50 houses.

Toulin :

3 houses were completely destroyed, 5 partially, out of 284 houses.



... nor the Husseiniya in Hariss.



The church did not escape damage in Rashaya Al- Fokhar



... neither the olive press in Ibl El-Saki.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

4 — HASBAYA REGION

In this region, Israeli tanks rolled over thousands of dunums and bulldozed, burned and destroyed 50,000 olive trees.

Abu Kamha :

All the houses were hit by Israeli shelling, and are no longer fit to live in (28 units).

All the cattle in the village died. Three quarters of the olive fields were burned. After their savage shelling, the Israelis entered the village and completely destroyed all its houses after looting their furniture and the agricultural machinery.

Kawkaba :

During the occupation, only the old persons remained in the village.

9 houses were completely destroyed, 32 partially.

The furniture of 65 houses was looted.

Agricultural losses are in the thousands of dunums. Trees were either bulldozed or burned.

Poultry destroyed.



The remains of a cluster rocket in Abu Kamha.



Massoud Jarada,
(75 years), — Rashaya
Al-Fokhar — said :

Churches Also Were Targets of Israeli Shelling

«On the morning of March 15, 1978, the Israeli attack began. I went out with my wife and the town's inhabitants to take refuge in the church, hoping Israel would not shell places of worship. What happened was that the shelling was concentrated on the church — where the people took refuge. The shelling was fierce, and people started running out of the church. The only persons who stayed in there were the aged people.

«After the shelling ceased, the search for the lost persons began. I could not find my wife. On that sad day many people died, and we found their bodies inside the church and outside it. My wife's body was found burned inside the church».

(«An Nida» newspaper
— May 17, 1978
interview made by
Diab Kursaifi)



Blowing up of houses in Ibl el-Saki...



in Bazouria

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

Rashaya el-Fokhar :

What remain are remnants of its houses; its soil is burned. The houses took like skeletons; shops and streets have disappeared ; its internal roads and streets were mined. The school, the church were destroyed by two days of shelling.

14 killed, 6 wounded.

No estimates could be made for losses in poultry or plantations because all were destroyed (tens of thousands of olive trees).

100 houses completely destroyed, 60 partially.



Kheriba :

Completely razed to the ground and turned by the invaders into a gathering place for Israeli tanks. All its 20 houses were blown up and its church destroyed.

Kfar Shouba :

Its conditions are like those of Rasha el-Fokhar. Its houses are also skeletons and its land burned.

Kfar Hamam :

Its houses are remnants and its soil is burned.

Schools Were Also Targets

testimony

The priest Marouni,
in the Maronite bishopric
in Tyre, he said :

"The attack was very fierce. There are still persons of the Mufid family under the debris after their house fell on them. The Israeli shelling from gunboats was also directed against the nuns' schools of St. Joseph and the Bishara Church..."

(«An Nida» newspaper
— March 23, 1978
interview made by
Ahmed Mantash)



Zeinab Kansou (11 years) :

The Children Learn to Resist

"Israel drove us away from our houses after she destroyed half of them with her planes. I don't like her at all. When the bomb was falling I would open my mouth in order not to die from the pressure. Until now, the buzz of planes is still in my ears."

(«An Nida» newspaper
— March 22, 1978)

Hasbaya :

Was subjected to shelling; three of its houses are damaged.

El Mari :

5 houses damaged.

El Habbariya :

13 houses damaged.

Ein el-Tina :

8 houses completely destroyed, 4 damaged partially.

Shewaya :

6 houses completely destroyed, 35 damaged.

Mimas :

25 houses damaged.



A woman refugee from the town :

**In Bint Jbeil
Thus Died Khodr**

« I was surprised. I didn't know it was the war until paratroops landed in the streets of the village. They killed my husband and my brother without my knowing how. I didn't see them. The tanks in the streets ordered the inhabitants to come out of their houses with their hands up. They did. But Khodr did not heed the order and ran towards his house. A tank followed him and

ordered him to come out with his hands up. Khodr came out with his hands behind his back. The tank fired its gun at him and Khodr fell at the doorstep of his house.

Later, masked men came to search the men and their bodies for signs showing they had participated in fighting against the Zionists. Afterwards, bullets started raining. I do not know who among the men died ».

(«An Nida» newspaper
— March 28, 1978)

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

5 — NABATIYEH REGION

Nabatiyeh :

7 killed, 32 wounded
212 houses completely destroyed, 600 partially
42 commercial stores destroyed, and also 9 schools, the mosque, the church and the Husseiniya.

Upper Nabatiyeh :

2 killed, 11 wounded
Received more than 100 rockets
3 houses completely destroyed
Loss of two tobacco crops (the village usually pants 1,300 dunums).

Kfar Tibnit :

4 killed, 4 wounded
18 houses completely destroyed, 19 partially. Also 3 schools, including the new school in whose building the village inhabitants and the Regional Political Council of the Nationalist Movement used to hold meetings. The village lost the tobacco and cereal crop; its olive trees were burned as a result of rocket shelling.



They Kidnapped Civilians and Tortured Them

testimony
Ahmed Attar — Debaal : After long investigation, I was asked to stand up and put my hands behind my back. They tied up my hands and closed my eyes. The officer told his colleague: Shoot him. I started reciting Al-Fatiha and considered myself among the dead. I waited for a few minutes, but no shots were fired. They left me and went away. After four days they came back; they tied me up and took me away where I was beaten with iron and with their hands. They then put me in a truck and tied me up and drove me toward Israel. I believe.

because the drive was long, and it lasted for more than six hours. I woke up to find myself in hospital. When they found I had no broken bones, they took me to jail where I met people from the villages of Barashit, Kleila, Ein Be'al, Majdal Zoun, Jibbin, Nakoura and Bint Jebeil. We were about 20 persons, most of whom were young men. There was also Habib Baydoun, 60, from Bint Jebeil. They tortured me a great deal in prison; then they took me and threw me in south Tibnin naked».

(«An Nida» newspaper
— May 21, 1978)

Arnoun :

It has a fortress which the Israelis tried to control. They raided every living thing in the village. All its inhabitants, including old men, women and children left it, but the enemy could not occupy the fortress. The village's losses were 4 killed, 13 wounded. 16 houses were completely destroyed, 131 partially, in addition to the school, the mosque and the Hussainiya. Nearly all the houses were hit, and most of them are no longer fit to live in. The village inhabitants lost three crops.

300 head of cattle were either killed or were dispersed.

The olive and fig fields were burned.

Water and electricity networks were completely damaged, and most of the land of Arnoun was planted with time bombs.

Yehmor :

Its inhabitants left and returned several times.

10 killed, including a family of 8 persons, burned inside their house with phosphorous bombs.

5 wounded.

6 houses completely destroyed, 150 partially, including the school.

The village lost all its agricultural crops for this year.

Zawtar :

1 wounded.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION



Mayfadoun :

3 killed, 3 wounded
5 houses completely destroyed, 8 partially.

Kfar Seir :

1 killed, 3 wounded
2 houses completely destroyed.

Ka'ka'iat el-Jisr :

2 killed
4 houses partially damaged
Olive and tobacco fields destroyed because
of Israeli shelling.

Harouf :

2 houses damaged.

Jabshit :

1 killed, 2 wounded
2 houses damaged
Inhabitants lost the olive crop and 1,800
olive trees were burned.

Eba :

2 houses were damaged and farmers lost
two tobacco crops.



In Tyre

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

El-Sharkia :

2 wounded
7 houses damaged.

result of shelling before and during the occupation.

4 wounded, 100 houses damaged.

Arab Salim :

2 wounded, 6 houses damaged
Farmers lost the olive crop.

Deir el-Zahrani :

4 wounded, 4 houses damaged.

Jebah :

2 wounded, 4 houses damaged.

Kfar Remman :

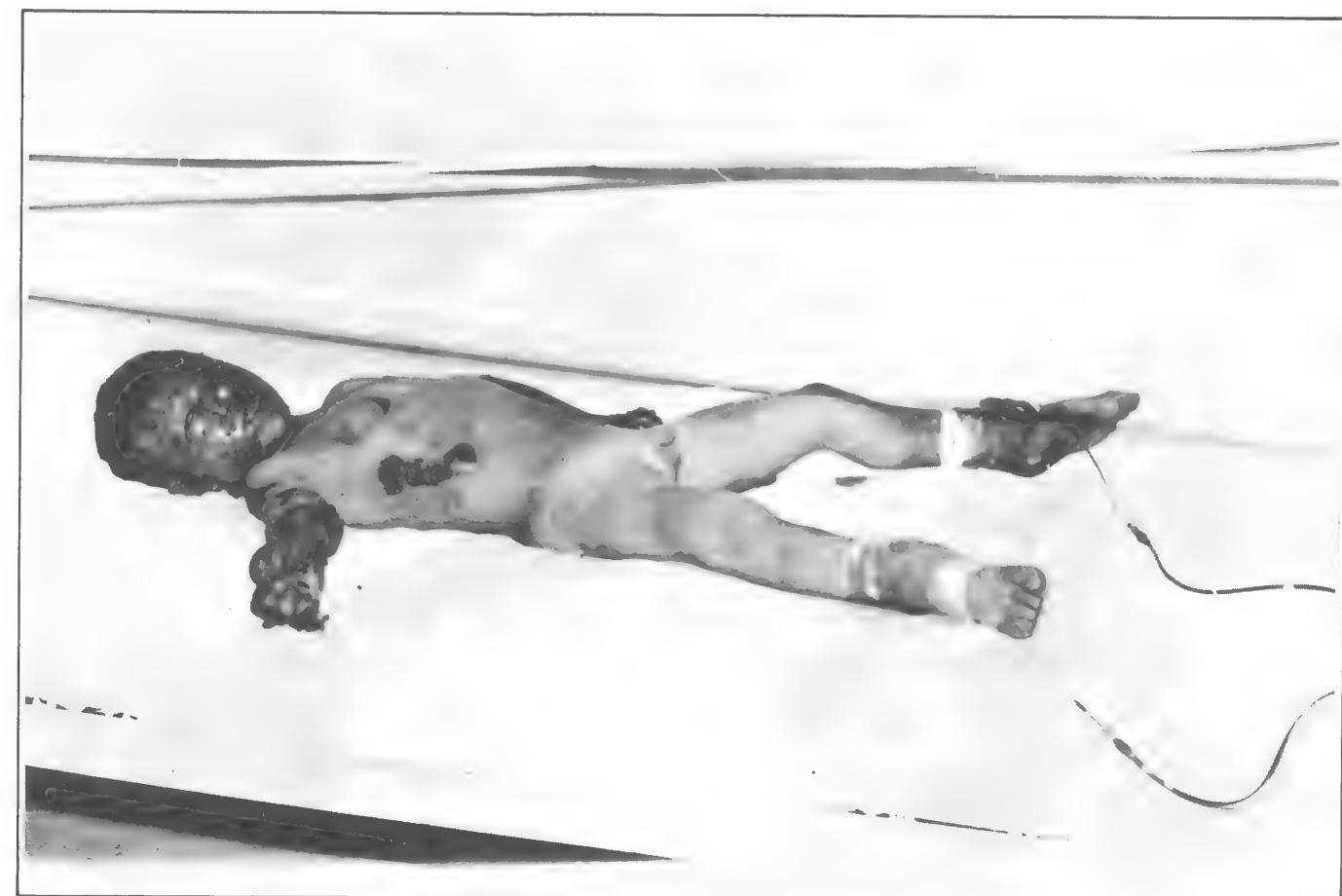
5 wounded
12 houses completely destroyed, 28 partially, including the school
10 commercial stores were completely or partially damaged.

Habboush :

All its inhabitants were forced to leave as a



in car



A cluster rocket in Ghandouriyeh.



**CLUSTER BOMBS
EXPLODED LIKE
VOLCANOES**

□ A Reuter correspondent in the South gave a report about the devastating cluster bombs used by Israeli troops against the city of Tyre. The correspondent said : «On the fifth day of the war in South Lebanon, I saw Israeli Phantom planes coming in, wave after wave, emptying their loads of cluster bombs on the suburb of «Maa-shouk», which is situated at a 2-kilometer distance to the east of Tyre... The Mediterranean sky was filled with black dots of smoke which any person can easily detect, since they are the result of the explosion of big cans filled with hundreds of anti personnel bombs dropped over a wide area. America's delivery of such bombs to Israel had raised furor in 1976. It is believed Israel used these bombs for the first time on a wide scale, and they had devastating effects during the war in Vietnam. In the east of the area where I was watching the Israeli attack, a piece of land where a road linking the villages of Ghandouriyeh and Kantara passes, exploded like a volcano erupting into fire and smoke, after being hit by Israeli planes and heavy artillery».

(«As Safir» newspaper
— March 20, 1978)



The Adloun Massacre, or How Weizmann killed a « Terrorist Commander »

A gunboat lands commandos on the beach facing the town of Adloun. The commandos attack two civilian passenger cars carrying southern refugees belonging to the Kaddouh and Tawil families from Khirbet Silm, and the Dakroub family from Tibnin. Let the only surviving woman, Maryam Kaddouh, describe the massacre :

« At first they fired at the car's tyres, then they threw two bombs at us. My brothers, Hassan and Hussein, were sitting in the car's trunk, so they jumbed out and hid. I stretched my hand towards my mother and found her head in my hand. I stretched my second arm towards my brother Ahmed and his bleeding hand came out. They were speaking Hebrew. After they attacked us they started laughing. Meanwhile, another car was passing and they attacked it as they had us ».

(« An Nida » newspaper — March 18, 1978)

But what account did the Israeli sources give about the massacre ? We will find this in the statement made by Weizmann, the Israeli defense minister, commenting on the Adloun massacre. Weizmann said : « Yesterday we set up an ambush, north of Tyre, and killed one of the terrorist leaders, but some civilians may have been harmed ».





Mariam Kaddouh

Victims of the Massacre :

- 1 -- Soraya Kaddouh, the mother (50 years)
- 2 -- Ali Kaddouh (72 years)
- 3 -- Khadija Kaddouh (27 years)
- 4 -- Sumaya Kaddouh (11 years)
- 5 -- Nada Kaddouh (14 years)
- 6 -- Alia Kaddouh (17 years)
- 7 -- Samia Kaddouh (6 years)
- 8 -- Mohammed Kaddouh (9 years)
- 9 -- Mahmoud Tawil, husband of Khadija Kaddouh (35 years)
- 10 -- Mohammed Tawil (9 years)
- 11 -- Ali Tawil (7 years)
- 12 -- Bilal Tawil (5 years)
- 13 -- Ibrahim Tawil (1 1/2 years)
- 14 -- Mohammed el-Mokahal (35 years)
- 15 -- Mohammed Dakroub
- 16 -- Khalil Dakroub
- 17 -- Hiyam Dakroub





Hussien Kansow's wife

Al Khiyam Massacre
« Cooperation » of the Fascists
with the Zionists

What happens when Lebanese Fascists « cooperate with Israeli Zionists ?

The wife of Hussein Kansou of Al Khiyam, one of the few survivors of Al Khiyam massacre in which were killed more than 50 people, whose ages ranged between 70 and 85 years, gave this testimony :

“ We were sleeping in the shelter. We heard the buzzing of planes flying over the town. We woke up, all of us, and silence reigned in anticipation of what would happen. The planes went away for a short while and then came back to start shelling. The strength of the shelling gave us an idea of how heavy the raid was. We remained awake until six o'clock in the morning as the raid went on. After that came some quiet. So I went out of the shelter with my husband and brother-in-law to find out what had happened to our house... God, what did we find ! Israeli tanks were advancing towards the town, preceded by Sa'd Haddad's men. Large numbers of Israeli soldiers and Haddad's troops were coming forward. Innumerable tanks were rolling over the ruins of houses. When they saw us, they arrested us. They asked about our names and ordered us to tell them where the fighters were and the types of weapons they were using and their depots. When we told them we knew nothing, since most of us did not know how to use the arms even, they let us go and told us : « Let everyone go to his house ». But as the Israelis turned their backs to go, four of Sa'd Haddad's men suddenly came up to us and asked us to hand them over all the money we carried. They insisted on searching us, and even searched the clothes of women. The theft's net result was 35 thousand Lebanese pounds. Afterwards they asked us to walk in front of them. We were

ten men and six women. They began hitting us with their rifle butts. My husband asked me in a very low voice to run away, so I turned around and escaped towards the shelter where I found a woman and her husband hiding in the dark corner of the shelter. I told them no to go on out for fear they might get hurt. At night, I went out to enquire about what was happening. I found no one on the street except bodies here and there — some without heads, some thrown on their faces, some on their backs — and among them I searched for my husband. I found him. He was killed with his face kissing the earth. I could neither weep nor cry for fear of getting killed because I had seen an old woman called Zeinab shot in the back as she was trying to run toward the shelter. I could not weep, for I was afraid they might hear me and kill me. At night, all the survivors gathered and headed towards Beirut ».

(«As-Safir» newspaper 19.3.78 — interview made by Fadia Sherkawi)

**Some of the Names
of Al Khiyam's
Victims :**

Mohammed Alyan (80 years)
Maryam Saad el-Abdullah (70 years)
Wife of Ali Rahhal (82 years)
Ali Rahhal (80 years)
Aref Karam (35 years)
Wife of Ali Zureik (70 years)

Hussein Kansou (75 years)
Mohammed Dagher (62 years)
Wife of Mohammed Karim (85 years)
Wife of Yousef Chamoun (70 years)
Wife of Ibrahim Sarini (75 years)
Ali Zureik (70 years)
Wife of Mohammed Awada (87 years)
Kamel Ali el-Dawi (35 years)
Ali el-Kalout (67 years)
Khalil Ali Khalil (75 years)
Hajj Ali Atwi (70 years)
Ibrahim Ghamoun (80 years)
Wife of Ibrahim Ghamoun (75 years)
Rakia Darwish el-Dawi (85 years)
Mohammed Rahhal (50 years)
Wife of Yousef Khreis (70 years)
Mahmoud Marei (72 years)
Mohammed Khalil Atwi (75 years)
Wife of Mohammed Atwi (70 years)
Khazneh Shiri (75 years)
Mohammed el-Ghazawi (75 years)
Iftan Sweid (65 years)
Ibrahim Atwi (70 years)
Mohammed Awada (80 years)
Wife of Abdo Mizher (75 years)
Ali Hemadi (75 years)

(As-Safir newspaper — March 19, 78)

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT THE AGGRESSION

After Israeli bombing



In Front of ruins



Ghandouriyeh :

“Painful, barbaric and unreasonable acts... with these words, the official of the International Red Cross expressed his feeling after he had had a look at Ghandouriyeh.

testimony

Lamia Sour from Bazouria :

“We were in our house in Bazouria. News came saying Tyre had been destroyed. We saw the planes flying high and low and they were numerous. The sky was filled with planes. Suddenly shelling started, and until now I do not know if my daughter and her six children are alive or dead.”

(«An Nida» newspaper — interview made by Alawia Sobh — March 19, 1978)

The Houses Were Falling on our Heads In Abbasiya

□ Khadija Nassar (80 years) relates the following :
“ By God, the planes would fly low and hit and the houses would fall on us. We buried 150 bodies. The victims are still under the debris. A 5-year old boy was dismembered by dogs and we buried him. More than 240 houses were destroyed... and the mosque too ”.

□ Another Abbasiya inhabitant relates :
“ The total number of killed was 140 civilian martyrs. Until yesterday (March 24), the bodies of nearly 90 old men, women and children were still under the debris, especially under the mosque which was destroyed by Israeli shelling. The smell was spreading without the Israeli burial unit touring the villages to bury their victims being able to carry out its duty. The Red Cross was not even allowed to enter the village ”.

(«Al Anwar» newspaper, March 26, 1978 — Interview conducted by Naim Shukair)



Operation Successful But...

testimony

“ What I saw was a mixture of fear and horror. Hundreds of artillery shells were falling like rain on that slope. I saw the town of Al Khiyam through binoculars and it attracted me with its red roofs and stone buildings. It was built in a way fit to be a sanatorium or a place to spend avacation in.

“ Tons of explosives fell on the town that night. Suddenly the guns fell silent... and infantry units began advancing towards the town of Khiyam. Before reaching it by a few hundred yards, infantrymen stopped to give way

to waves of israeli planes that flew into shell the town and obliterate the landmarks which the artillery could not erase.

“ A dozen artillery shells of 155 mm caliber were fired against every resistance fighter, coming down like rain on Khiyam together with scores of explosive tons dropped by Israeli airforce planes... I saw the burnt Israeli bus in Tel Aviv... I wanted to hit back and wished to annihilate the resistance but what I saw... exceeded all this ».

(Hirsh Godman —
military correspondent of
«The Jerusalem Post»)



on foot in an endless road



in cars



in trucks



from the fatherland to the tent.



and on camels.



WHO SAYS FASCISM DOES NOT MAKE
ITS « DRAWINGS AND PAINTINGS » ?



First drawing...

second...



... and this is the masterpiece.



Arab and world reactions in both denunciation and support prove once again certain facts and realities :

- Israel's aggressive and expansionist policy has the support of the United States of America, and this policy poses a threat to peace in the Middle East and in the world.
- The Soviet Union, the socialist countries, and the revolutionary and democratic forces in the world, affirmed their denunciation of this policy and their unequivocal support of the just struggle of the Palestinian people and its heroic resistance, and by their siding with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.
- The aggression uncovered the weakness of the Israeli claim that their invasion was a reaction to the Palestinian commando operation. International circles, including Israeli ones, revealed the extent of the planning and preparation that preceded the aggression, while statements by Israeli officials revealed the exact aims behind the aggression.
 - Annihilation of the Palestinians.
 - Crippling Lebanese nationalist forces.
 - Imposing direct control over South Lebanon.

The following are some samples of reactions and of acts and statements of support that are incomplete and inconclusive, in spite of the depth of their meaning, and the large extent of their representation, worldwide and in the Arab countries.

□ In Damascus, during the period March 19-21, the foreign and defense ministers of the member states of the steadfastness bloc (which comprises Syria, Libya, Algeria, Democratic Yemen), held an urgent meeting after which the conferees issued a statement affirming :

- 1° The condemnation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanese territory, the Lebanese people and the Palestinian Resistance.
- 2° The necessity of the Israeli withdrawal, complete and unconditional, from all Lebanese territory occupied by Israel.
- 3° The condemnation of the terrorism practised by the Zionist enemy against the

Palestinian Arab people.

- 4° Solidarity with the brotherly Lebanese people and the respect of Lebanon's sovereignty and independence, the unity of its people and its national entity, the support of its lawful constitutional authorities in such a way that will allow those authorities to exercise their full national responsibilities, and backing of national reconciliation under the leadership of President Elias Sarkis.
- 5° Standing up to the American and Zionist plots aimed at liquidating the Palestinian cause, supporting the Palestinian resistance in all fields, especially in the political and military, and securing the necessary

resources for the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization to continue its just struggle for the sake of repatriation and deciding its own fate and the setting up of its independent national state on Palestinian soil.

- 6° Taking into consideration the resolutions of the Tripoli and Algiers meetings, the conference rejects any Arab meeting in which President Anwar Sadat participates, because of his responsibility for the deterioration of conditions in the area, and condemns his role and attitude towards the Zionist aggression in South Lebanon and his continued links with the American-Zionist imperialistic scheme against the Arab nation as a whole.
- 7° Supports the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian Arab people in occupied territories, and salutes their uprising against Zionist occupation authorities.

“ The conference pays tribute to the steadfastness of the Lebanese people and the forces of the Palestinian Resistance, which stood with heroism and courage against the Zionist aggression, affirming, once again, that there will be no peace in the region unless the Palestinian people regain their national rights.

“ The conference lauds the attitude of the peoples, states and forces that condemned the Israeli aggression and stood on the side of the just cause ”.

March 20, 1978

□ The Soviet Union :
The Aggression Will Not Pass Without Punishment.

A statement released by Tass agency on the second day of the invasion said : “ Israeli tank and mechanized infantry units invaded Lebanese territory all along the Lebanese-Israeli borders and launched a wide attack in the direction of the towns of Sidon and Tyre. Together with the landing of seaborne troops, the Israeli airforce

struck at towns and Lebanese inhabited centers. Peaceful civilians, including women and children fell. It is a direct aggression against the Lebanese sovereign state. Israel aims at fulfilling its very old objective, which is occupation of the southern part of Lebanon and the annihilation of the Palestinian Resistance Movement, the firm struggler to secure the lawful national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

The statement added :

“ All this reveals again, and very clearly, the real core of Israel's policy which does not seek peace in the Middle East, but seeks to re-draw the map of the region. All the talk about Egyptian-Israeli negotiations is nothing but a smokescreen for the continuation of aggressive acts against Arab countries bordering Israel. It is also clear once again that Israel could not commit this act without the silent support of those from whom Israeli troops receive their arms.

The statement went to say : “ Tass ” is empowered to state that the Soviet Union firmly denounces Israel's armed intervention in Lebanon, and calls on all those who care for peace to unify their efforts in order to stop the Israeli aggression and to have Israel withdraw her troops immediately from Lebanese territory. Responsibility for the dangerous effects of the tense situation in the Middle East falls again on the government of Israel ”.

15/3/1978

□ Kurt Waldheim, U.N. Secretary General, said in a statement that he considers the Israeli attack on Lebanon a threat to international peace and security. His statement said : “ I am deeply concerned over the military operations undertaken by Israel in South Lebanon, and I cannot but denounce the violation of the territory of a sovereign state and the use of force against her ”.

16/3/1978

THE WORLD DENOUNCES AND SUPPORTS

□ The Coordination Office of Non-Aligned States held a meeting in Geneva and then issued a statement strongly condemning the « Zionist barbaric attack on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in South Lebanon ».

The statement stressed again the lawful rights of the Palestinian people in determining their own fate and setting up their independent state on their land. The statement expressed solidarity with the Lebanese people and full support for efforts aimed at the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops.

16/3/1978

□ In Lisbon, the International Union of Parliamentarians denounced the Israeli attack on South Lebanon, and called for the immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory. The call came at the end of the Union's session.

1/4/1978

□ The World Peace Council organized two weeks of solidarity with the peoples of Lebanon and Palestine, and held the United States responsible for the aggression. The Council also issued a call in which it said :

“ The Israeli invasion of Lebanon is pre-meditated aggression, and it was strongly denounced by governments and world public opinion.

“ The killing and wounding of hundreds of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, men, women and children, by the Israeli army and airforce under the pretext of reply, aims at weakening and crushing the Palestine Organization and the Lebanese Nationalist Forces.

“ The Israeli prime minister arrogantly declared that the 25,000 Israeli soldiers will stay in Lebanon until the criminal objectives are achieved. Thus, instead of carrying out withdrawal from occupied Arab territory, United Nations resolutions calling for her

Israel undertakes the occupation of new territory ».

The call went on to say : « The government of the United States of America bears a heavy responsibility for this aggression, which creates great risks that might have wide repercussions in the Middle East ».

16/3/1978

□ The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization condemned the Israeli invasion and the Israeli claims that the operation was a reprisal, saying that this act was not only directed against the Palestinians, but was also a chain in Israel's expansionist policy aimed at occupying parts of Lebanon.

18/3/1978

□ The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab Peoples Congress with headquarters in Tripoli, Libya, issued a statement affirming that the wide military attack launched by Zionist troops on South Lebanon came at the direct instigation of American imperialism.

19/3/1978

□ The Syrian Government expressed its readiness to allow the passage of aid via its territory to the Palestinian Resistance Movement in Lebanon.

□ Syrian cities and towns witness huge mass demonstrations denouncing the Zionist aggression.

31/3/1978

□ The Arab Student Organizations in Syria praise the steadfastness and heroism of our brave revolutionaries against the Zionist occupation forces.

16/3/1978

□ Cuba said in a statement issued by the Cuban foreign ministry :
« The Cuban foreign ministry declares

in the name of the government of the Cuban Republic its strong condemnation of the massacre perpetrated by the Zionist Israeli government against South Lebanon, which constitutes a flagrant violation of the sovereignty of this country, of the killing of Lebanese, Arab and Palestinian citizens, and of razing to the ground of villages, at the same time disregarding altogether human lives in those areas.

« Once again the Israeli government violates human rights and the principles of the U.N. Charter on peace and equilibrium in the Middle East region, and treads upon the sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon, causing numerous losses in the ranks of the civilian population in addition to the heavy material damages.

« Israel's acts in the Middle East are carried out with the backing of the government of Washington — the basic economic, political and military supporter of Israel. The government of Cuba is seeking, in co-ordination with other states members of the United Nations, to condemn and stop the policy of annihilation followed by the government of Israel.

22/3/1978

□ In Tripoli, Libya, Colonel Moammar Kadhafi sent a message to the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples expressing his appreciation of the heroism they manifested in resisting Israeli invasion.

He added in his message : « If the Arab nation is unaware today, it is still represented by the heroic Lebanese people ».

□ In Libya, the General Peoples Congress calls for opening the door for volunteers.

19/3/1978

□ Vietnam denounces the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon.
The official Vietnamese news agency distri-

buted the text of a letter sent by the Vietnamese government to the Palestine Liberation Organization. The letter said :

“ This aggressive act constitutes a flagrant violation of the United Nations charter and a direct threat to peace in the Middle East.

“ Vietnamese workers re-state their full support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people. We also declare our support and solidarity with the brave struggle of the Lebanese people in defending their independence, sovereignty and the unity of their country ».

21/3/1978

□ The Government of Popular Democratic Yemen strongly condemned the Zionist barbaric attack on South Lebanon which aims at annihilating the Palestinian people and their revolution.

The statement, issued by the Council of Ministers, said : « The Zionist enemy has committed this savage act while enjoying the full and open backing of imperialism states ».

The Council of Ministers statement added :
“ The government and people of Democratic Yemen salute, during these decisive moments, the steadfastness of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Liberation Organization, and salute as well the steadfastness of the Lebanese people and their nationalist movement in the face of this savage Zionist attack and declare their true and brotherly solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples to repel this aggression.

16/3/1978

□ The government of Democratic Germany considers the barbaric Zionist invasion a flagrant criminal violation of the Lebanese territory aimed at annihilating the Palestinian people, and calls on the Zionist aggressors to withdraw immediately from South Lebanon.

THE WORLD DENOUNCES AND SUPPORTS

□ In East Germany trade unions said in a message received by the National Union of Workers and Employees Syndicates :

“ The National Higher Committee of Trade Unions in Democratic Germany declares its strong denunciation of the Israeli aggression against Lebanon. This criminal aggression is backed by the United States, militarily and politically, and is directed against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people and against a permanent and just peace in the Middle East ».

21/3/1978

□ The newspaper « Berlin Zeitung » said that Israel had committed this criminal act in order to liquidate the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, and wipe out the Palestinian people.

16/3/1978

□ In Dresden, Democratic Germany, a public rally announced its solidarity with the Nationalist Movement against Israeli occupation.

15/4/1978

□ The Friendship Society between Democratic Germany and Arab countries condemned the Israeli attack on South Lebanon.

18/3/1978

□ The Algerian Government called upon the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council to shoulder their full responsibility in view of the effects which the Israeli aggression might have on international peace and security.

18/3/1978

□ In Algeria, seminars, rallies and posters in which participates the Democratic Union of Lebanese Youth on the occasion of the aggression and of Earth Day.

1/4/1978

□ Iraq strongly condemned the Israeli attack and the Minister of Information declared that this criminal aggression is an aggression against peaceful citizens of South Lebanese villages and of Palestinian camps. He added : « The attack took place with the blessing and encouragement of American imperialism, which constantly provides the enemy with arms and money and offers him all the means for aggression and expansion ».

15/3/1978

□ The Iraqi Communist Party calls for solidarity with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and with the Palestinian Resistance for the withdrawal of Israeli aggressors, and declares that the steadfastness of the joint forces offers the unified Arab nationalist forces the possibility for a counter attack.

4/4/1978

□ The National Union of Workers and Employees Syndicates in Lebanon received a cable from the General Union of Iraqi Workers Syndicates.

29/3/1978

□ In Baghdad, the delegates participating in the Third International Festival for Palestinian Films and Programs, condemned the monstrous Zionist aggression against South Lebanon, which was aimed against the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement.

22/3/1978

□ The Czechoslovak government issued a statement strongly condemning the barbaric Zionist aggression against South Lebanon. The statement stressed the Czech government's absolute backing for the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in their struggle to repel the aggression.

16/3/1978

□ Participants in the Kamal Jumblatt World Seminar angrily received the news of the invasion on the last day of the Seminar and issued a statement in which they expressed their strong anger at the land, air and sea invasion launched by Israeli troops under the pretext of reacting to the operations of the Palestinian Resistance, while in fact wanting to liquidate the National Liberation Movement of the Palestinian people and the occupation of certain basic parts of South Lebanon.

The statement added : « Participants in the Seminar appeal to the United Nations Organization, to all the states of the world, to the world democratic organizations, and to the rest of

world public circles to act immediately :

- To condemn the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and to adopt immediate measures to stop it and to have invading troops withdraw.
- To preserve the sovereignty of Lebanon, its independence and its unity.
- To allow the Palestinian Arab people to exercise their full national rights, especially their right to set up their independent state.
- To liberate all Arab occupied territory.

15/3/1978



Kamal Jumblatt's Lebanese, Arab and International Seminar on the problems of national and democratic liberation.

THE WORLD DENOUNCES AND SUPPORTS

□ The Arab communist and labor parties declared their solidarity with the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in its struggle to erase occupation and to foil the Zionist-Isolationist scheme. They also declared in a statement issued in the wake of a meeting for the representatives of the Jordanian Communist Party, the Socialist Vanguard Party of Algeria, the Sudanese Communist Party, the Syrian Communist Party, the Iraqi Communist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Progress and Socialism Party in Morocco, and the Egyptian Communist Party that :

« The heroic fight put up by the joint forces of the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement against this aggression for more than seven days during which there was an uprising among Palestinian masses in occupied territory, has won the admiration of the masses in Arab countries, their nationalist and progressive forces, and the allies of their liberation movement and the important role which Lebanon plays in steadfastness and resistance against Israeli aggression and Zionist-Imperialist-Sadat plotting ».

The statement ended by saying :

« The communist and workers parties in Arab countries proclaim their full support for the struggle of the Nationalist Movement to erase the Israeli occupation of South Lebanon, and to foil the Zionist-imperialism plan and preserve Lebanon's unity, Arabism and independence and to preserve the Palestinian Revolution.

15/4/1978

□ In Moscow, the Soviet Communist Party and the Lebanese Communist Party denounced in a joint communique the Israeli attack on Lebanon and the crimes committed by Israel against peaceful inhabitants.

1/4/1978

□ The Jordanian Communist Party issued a

statement strongly denouncing the Israeli aggression against South Lebanon, and unveiling its political objectives. The statement said « using fedayeen operations as an excuse was only trying to hide the real objectives of the invasion ».

The statement paid tribute to the « pride that fills the soul of every Arab as he sees the heroism which the Palestinian Resistance and the Lebanese National Movement personify on the battlefield ».

21/3/1978

□ The Jordanian Syndicates issued a statement denouncing « Arab silence » with regard to the Zionist aggression against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian Revolution in South Lebanon.

The statement stressed the solidarity of the syndicates in Jordan with the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in resisting the Zionist enemy and his attacks on South Lebanon.

16/3/1978

□ In Sofia : Bulgaria and Hungary denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from South Lebanon.

The denunciation came in a joint communique issued about the talks held in Sofia between Bulgarian President Theodore Jivcov and the Hungarian Foreign Minister.

23/3/1978

□ The Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions messaged the National Union strongly condemning the attack on Lebanese territory.

29/3/1978

□ Yugoslavia announced its condemnation of the Israeli aggression against South Lebanon, and confirmed Israel's unwillingness to parti-

pate in finding a solution for the problem of the Middle East.

□ In Warsaw : Poland denounced the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, and expressed its support and solidarity with the Palestinian people.

This came in a joint statement issued after the talks held by a delegation representing the Palestine Liberation Organization during its visit to Poland.

23/3/1978

□ In Bucharest : A joint statement was issued in the wake of the visit of the Bulgarian President to Romania and his talks with President Ceausescu, calling for Israel's immediate withdrawal from Lebanese territory.

7/4/1978

□ The official Romanian News Agency carried a statement issued by the Romanian government describing the Israeli attack on South Lebanon as an act of aggression.

16/3/1978

□ The Mongolian government issued a statement denouncing in the name of the Mongolian people the new Israeli aggression.

□ In Luanda : The Central Committee of the Popular Movement for Angola's Liberation — The Labor Party — sent a message to the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, expressing Angola's solidarity with the Palestinian people, and strongly condemning the Israeli Zionist aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon.

20/3/1978

□ The Angolan Foreign Minister also denounced the Israeli attack on South Lebanon.

19/3/1978

□ The Cypriot Government denounced the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon and described it as a violation of the United Nations Charter.

The Cypriot official spokesman added in his statement that his government expressed its profound pain for the victims of the Israeli aggression, which was aimed against Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps.

16/3/1978

□ Popular demonstration in Cyprus condemning the aggression.

A big demonstration marched through the streets of Cyprus. The call for the demonstration came from the coordination committee of the parties and Cypriot popular organizations which include the three main political parties — the Communist Party, the Socialist Party and the Cypriot Democratic Party.

The demonstrators shouted slogans in Arabic and Greek denouncing the criminal aggression against South Lebanon.

□ Britain's Foreign Secretary declared that the Israeli attack would not help in strengthening world peace.

□ In Rome : A statement issued by the Italian Foreign Ministry described the Israeli military aggression as an act to be censured.

15/3/1978

□ The Japanese government called on Israel to cease its military operations against Lebanese territory immediately, and to withdraw its troops from Lebanon altogether.

□ In Brussels, the Belgian foreign ministry said it condemned all acts of violence and expressed regret for rising tension in the Middle East.

□ In The Hague, the Dutch government expressed its disappointment over the Israeli attack.

THE WORLD DENOUNCES AND SUPPORTS

□ In Oslo, the Norwegian government expressed its deep concern over the development in the Middle East.

□ Sweden's Minister of Foreign Affairs : considered that the resort to violence would only lead to more pain for the inhabitants of the region.

15/3/1978

□ Olaf Palm, the former Swedish Prime Minister, said that he denounces without reservation the aggression.

15/3/1978

□ The Turkish Prime Minister declared that the Israeli aggression against Lebanon will only lead to deepening the wounds and complicating problems.

18/3/1978

□ A Turkish official source said : « Turkey does not only condemn this aggression, but stands fast on the side of the Palestinian people ».

16/3/1978

□ In Colombo, the foreign minister of Sri Lanka condemned the aggression against Lebanon.

□ The Afghanistan foreign ministry denounced the Zionist aggression which proved that Israel will not give up its policy of occupation and aggression.

□ The Malaysian government issued a statement condemning the Israeli attack on Lebanon.

16/3/1978

□ The Bangladesh government expressed on South Lebanon and considered it a violation its strong anger at the barbaric Zionist attack of the United Nations Charter and international law.

16/3/1978

□ The Vatican considers the Israeli attack an «unjustified act », and expresses concern

over the painful fate of Lebanese refugees who were forced to leave their villages and flee to the suburbs of Beirut.

22/3/1978

□ The World Union of Syndicates dispatched a mission of solidarity to Lebanon to show its complete support and solidarity with the struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and workers against the new Israeli aggression against South Lebanon. The Union also strongly condemned Israel's expansionist policy in the region. The Union representative offered 20,000 dollars as aid to the thousands of refugees who are in dire need of help.

29/3/1978

□ The delegation of the World Democratic Youth Union participating in the ceremonies commemorating the martyrdom of the leader Kamal Jumblatt, issued a statement in the name of millions of progressive and democratic young men in the world, strongly denouncing the criminal Israeli attack on South Lebanon and its peaceful inhabitants. The statement called on the various national and international organizations and on all progressive and peace loving forces in the world to express their solidarity and effective support to the Lebanese progressive forces and the Palestinian Resistance.

17/3/1978

□ The World Democratic Women's Union called on all national organizations that make up its membership and on all the women in the world to strengthen their solidarity with the democratic progressive forces in Lebanon.

The Union considered the Israeli criminal aggression against Lebanon a violation of all the principles of international law.

The Union, in letters sent to the General Union of Palestinian Women and to the Committee on the Rights of the Lebanese Woman, expressed its deep solidarity with them.

18/3/1978

□ The secretariat of the World Students Union issued a statement vigorously denouncing the criminal invasion of South Lebanon by Israel and the imperialistic plots hatched against the Palestinian people.

□ George Marche, Secretary General of the French Communist Party, declared that the French Communist Party had strongly condemned all acts of violence in the Middle East, and condemns in the same way, today, the Israeli military operation.

15/3/1978

□ The French Movement for Peace strongly condemned the Israeli expansionist policies.

□ The General Union of Workers in France

issued a statement denouncing the Israeli military intervention in Lebanon.

20/3/1978

□ In New York, the Central Committee of the American Communist Party issued a statement saying : « The Israeli occupation of Lebanese territory threatens to drag the Middle East into a new war. Israel sent its troops to Lebanon to destroy the Palestinian Resistance Movement and to terrorize the progressive forces in Lebanon. Israel's criminal acts could not be possible without the backing of the United States. American imperialism therefore bears the responsibility for this crime ».

21/3/1978



Protest demonstrations in Washington.

THE WORLD DENOUNCES AND SUPPORTS

□ **Twelve Spanish parties and labor union groups**, including the **Communist Party** and the **Workers Socialist Party**, issued a statement in Madrid attacking the Zionist aggression against Lebanon, aimed at liquidating the Palestinian Resistance Movement and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. It appealed to world public opinion to support the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples.

28/3/1978

□ Arab political and trade union groupings in Spain also sent a message to the joint forces of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Resistance, blessing the steadfastness of the joint forces.

□ A group of **Italian Intelligencia** made a call in support of Lebanon and Palestine, condemning the aggression and the use of internationally-banned American bombs.

The call said : « Palestinian and progressive Lebanese fighters, while giving today the best image of heroic resistance to more numerous and better equipped forces armed by the United States, are also fighting and dying for our sake. This is our call : Let us not leave them alone ».

□ **The Egyptian Nationalist, Progressive and Unionist Party** declares that the Palestinian Resistance and Lebanese nationalist forces, in resisting the Zionist aggression against South Lebanon, prove again the vitality of the Arab revolution.

The Party criticized the attitude taken by the Egyptian government and one of its representatives in parliament said that the government finds justification to support Zaire and Chad and intervenes militarily in African affairs, but does nothing for South Lebanon.

21/3/1978

□ **The National Democratic Front in North Yemen** called for the immediate military and political intervention to support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement in resisting the savage Ameri-

can-Zionist invasion of Lebanon.

21/3/1978

□ In the **Indian capital** a popular rally denounces the Israeli attack on Lebanon and the foreign policy course followed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, which coincides with imperialistic interests and causes harm to the unity of Arab countries.

□ The **Communist Party in the Federal German Republic** expressed its strong protest against the Israeli attack on the Lebanese sovereign state which contradicts all the principles on international law.

□ The **Austrian Communist Party** in Vienna declared that Israeli attacks on Palestinian refugee camps and on civilians not only disturb peace in the Middle East, but also the peace of the world.

18/3/1978

□ Senator **Edward Kennedy** stated that the Israeli invasion of South Lebanon is a tragedy for peaceful inhabitants in that country, causing them many misfortunes.

In a Senate speech, Kennedy said that hundreds of people were killed and injured, and that bombs which did not explode posed a danger to the lives of other people. He said that about 200,000 people from South Lebanon and 65,000 Palestinians were forced to leave their houses after they were destroyed or damaged, and that school buildings and other public buildings sustained damages in addition to the wiping out of refugee camps and some villages.

12/3/1978

□ **The World Council of Churches and the Middle East Council of Churches** expressed their concern over the Israeli aggression.

10/4/1978

□ The **Tanzanian « Daily News »** denounced the Israeli aggression against South Lebanon, and said that during all her aggressions Israel

used to claim that her safety and security were threatened. With the help of American backing she has been able to occupy vast Arab regions.

□ **The New York Times** said : « The Israeli invasion improved the image of the Palestine Liberation Organization ». The paper said : « The operation was planned beforehand », and added

that the Israelis had achieved an insignificant military success against large expenses and costs in resources and human lives. « This unhappy result proves once again that there is no military solution for the Palestinian problem », the paper said.

17/4/1978

□ The **Israeli Communist Party (Rakah)**, through a meeting of its central committee, issued a decision strongly denouncing the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

The resolution mentioned that this criminal attack was prepared in advance by the Begin government and had the blessing and support of Washington.

The resolution said : « The invasion of the territory of Lebanon aims at directing a blow to the nationalist forces that oppose imperialism in Lebanon ».

21/3/1978

□ In the **Occupied West Bank**, the **Agence France Presse** said that demonstrations were very violent on the second day in Ramallah, el-Bireh, Kalandia, Jericho and Halhoul.

Israeli military authorities arrested hundreds of students and threw them in jail « pending investigation ».

In Balata, near Nablus, the driver of a military vehicle lost control of the car as a result of stone throwing and collided with a building.

Curfew continued in the camps of Al-Amari and Kalandia for fear that what happened in Tiberias might be repeated. In Tiberias, a bomb exploded.

18/3/1978



Protest demonstrations in occupied territory...



□ In Nablus, students went on strike and demonstrated in the downtown area in protest against the Israeli attack on South Lebanon. Demonstrators clashed with Israeli security forces that arrived on the scene to disperse them.

15/3/1978

□ Towns, villages and camps in **Jordan** witnessed popular rallies and moves in support of the Palestinian Revolution and the Lebanese Nationalist Movement. Clashes took place between demonstrators and security forces and a large number of persons were wounded.

In the **Gaza Strip** violent demonstrations marched through the streets of Gaza, Jabalia and Khan Younis in what some observers said were the most violent in the Strip's history. Several clashes took place between demonstrators and security forces.

19/3/1978

□ In **Jerusalem**, there were also violent demonstrations.

22/3/1978

□ In Nablus and the Gaza Strip, there were strikes.

22/3/1978

□ Two demonstrations in Nablus and Jenin protested against the occupation of South Lebanon.

17/3/1978

□ The towns of **Ramallah** and **el-Bireh** were still witnessing violent demonstrations, with people marching through their streets. The Israeli military governor threatened the councils of both towns, but they rejected the warning and said the citizens were expressing their will and their support of the Palestinian Revolution.

□ Israeli correspondents said that students set up roadblocks in the streets and threw stones on security men who were attacking the demonstrators in Gaza, Ramallah, el-Bireh, Hal-houl, Toulkarem and Hebron.

19/3/1978

Jerusalem: demonstrators closed its doors...



THIS IS MY LAND

Battle of the Hasbani Bridge

On March 20, two comrade fighters of the joint forces were on the Hasbani bridge. Suddenly, an Israeli mechanized unit advanced from Kawkaba. It was four o'clock in the afternoon and the situation was fearful. Planes were flying at low altitude and firing their shells and artillery, and rocket fire was going on unabated. The first Israeli vehicle hit a mine on the side of the road, exploded and was put out of action, and then the battle began. Sa'd Hadda's men were on the side of the Israelis. Despite the lack of balance and equality between the two sides, the fighters of the joint forces were determined to hold on to their positions. If the bridge were occupied, this would mean that the Hasbaya road would be cut. At six o'clock, the Israelis were pulling out their wounded and their destroyed vehicle. The bridge remained in the hands of the nationalists.

(Tony Francis —
«An Nida» newspaper
April 23, 1978)

A picture distributed by U. P. shows an Israeli's tank destroyed by Common Forces in Hariss.



testimony

I KNOW THE WAY IS NOT SAFE... BUT I WILL ARRIVE**Mustafa el-Duhainy :**

« At the Kassimiya bridge, I met Mustafa el-Duhainy with his wife and children. He told me with a voice full of heroism and sadness : « I shall never leave Tyre again, and I am going back there where I prefer to die with my family rather than live under tents and in the open ». Before leaving he told me (as bombs were falling around us) : « I know that the way is not safe but I will arrive there ».

(Ahmed Mantash —
«An Nida» newspaper
March 28, 1978)



TAKE UP ARMS TO LIBERATE THE NATIONAL SOIL

« Take up arms to liberate the national soil... To struggle in order to force the complete Israeli withdrawal from the South unconditionally ».

With this call the Central Political Council of the Nationalist Movement appealed to the masses to rise up in defense of the fatherland and the beloved South. The call came in the wake of an enlarged meeting of the Central Political Council held on March 3, 1978, during which a review of the situation in all its facets was made especially from the angle of the aggression and the heroic resistance put up and the question of refugees that resulted from the Zionist attack.

Following is the text of the appeal :

« Oh Lebanese

Our fatherland faces today a fateful danger that places our whole future in the face of the most violent challenges. Israel has occupied a large part of our dear South, and the army of the Zionist enemy escalates its criminal aggression and expands the area of land it occupies, dispersing more people and sowing destruction in our towns and villages. Meantime, the joint forces of the Nationalist Movement and the Palestinian Resistance display utmost courage in defending the land and protecting all that is sacred to us in the face of an enemy, using its huge military machine with its massive concentrations of troops, tanks, planes, fleet and artillery — all imported from the American arsenal.

Israel had thought that its invasion of the South would be a short trip, during which the



we will not kneel.

enemy would achieve all his objectives in a few hours, and would place us, the Arabs and the whole world, before a **fait accompli** that no one could change. But the heroic and continued national resistance hampered the Israeli advance in more than one place, and foiled the enemy's dream of a lightning victory, inflicting on him losses he never dreamed he would suffer.

As the enemy continues to escalate and expand his invasion, he prepares to exploit his military achievement in the political field, announcing his conditions to place the South under real Israeli control, and to turn the whole of Lebanon into a vital space for Israel, in addition to total liquidation of the Palestinian presence.

In the face of all this, we today appeal to all Lebanese who are interested in the fate of the country, and who believe in keeping Lebanon

unified Arab for all its inhabitants, to stand united under the banner of struggle and by all means to liberate their land and force complete Israeli withdrawal from the South, unconditionally.

As the Nationalist Movement makes this appeal, it announces its decision to continue the fight to liberate occupied Lebanese land and its determination to mobilize its power and the potential of the nationalist masses to continue the struggle with all its means, in order to force Israel to stop its criminal aggression and withdraw from our dear South. The Nationalist Movement affirms its rejection of Israel's blackmail to keep the South and the whole of Lebanon un-

der Zionist control.

The Nationalist Movement calls upon Lebanese authorities to shoulder their national responsibilities in full under these difficult circumstances — either by clearly and unequivocally abiding by the demand for complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from the South, or by facilitating the mobilization of the national potential to be placed at the service of liberating the land, or finally by complying with the need to deal quickly with the acute social problems resulting from the Israeli occupation, foremost of which is the problem of refugees and the destruction of the sources of income of thousands among our people ».

18.3.1978



Meeting of the Central Political Council of the Lebanese Nationalist Movement, March 18, 1978.

Yasser Arafat



In the wake of the Israeli aggression against the South, Abou Ammar, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization-Commander in Chief of the Forces of the Palestinian Revolution, addressed the masses of the Arab nation. Following is the text of the address :

At this time, and for the third consecutive day, the forces of the Palestinian Revolution together with Lebanese nationalist forces continue their courageous and heroic stand in the face of the large-scale Zionist military attack on South Lebanon, where the « Israeli » military gang threw two divisions backed by tank, artillery and rocket brigades into the battle, in addition to six squadrons of Phantom planes, Skyhawks and Mirages, plus fifteen « Israeli » sea vessels.

At this time, Palestinian and Lebanese heroism stand in the face of the « Israeli » aggression, and the terrorist Menahem Begin imagines he is capable of destroying the Palestinian Revolution by throwing into the battle this aggressive military force that exceeds 25,000

troops. He has done this so that he can dictate his surrender conditions while his hands are free and he is drunk with victory and with the arrogance with which he is used to act.

But Begin discovered that his campaign was not a trip in the South, in the face of the courage and legendary steadfastness with which our joint forces met him, and which was not included in his military accounts, as was admitted by the chief of staff of the enemy army, Mordechai Ghur.

Our forces stood fast and fought with courage on all axes, and all along the 97-kilometer front in the face of « Israeli » troops equipped with the whole Zionist military machine, which included American tanks, American planes, American artillery and missiles, and American appro-

val and blessing. For the third consecutive day our joint forces are fighting with courage and manliness to defend the Arab character of the South, to defend the honor and pride of the Arab nation, so that the South will remain Lebanese and Arab, as it has been all along the course of history. They are fighting so that « Israel » and those who are behind « Israel », be they imperialists or colonizers, and those who plot with « Israel » should understand that the Palestinian Revolution and the joint forces will remain faithful to the principles of revolution and nationalism and to the sacred and high objectives they adhere to. These objectives are : to fight and to fight, to struggle and to struggle in every inch, in every trench and behind every wall in the South, no matter what the price of the sacrifice may be.

Oh brothers, our faithful and truthful Arab masses, we are fighting this battle where there is no equality in weapons or men, we are fighting with the heroism of our revolutionaries and with our unflinching faith and determination, we are fighting with our bodies which face the Zionist tanks and which are sacrificed in front of the « Israeli »-American war machine. It is our destiny, it is our national Arab duty from which we will never deviate nor retreat.

The resistance against aggression is our destiny, and the destiny of the honorable strugglers in this Arab nation and in the face of this programmed imperialistic invasion.

Our fate and national historic responsibility is in standing fast and fighting in the face of imperialistic and Zionist challenges, which we are meeting within the context of the big imperialist-Zionist plot against our Arab nation and its very existence, and which is also fully directed against our Palestinian people, its cause and its revolution.

The question, my brothers, is to be or not to be. The question is whether this Arab nation will stay or it will disappear, whether we shall live in our Arab land with dignity and honor or under occupation, surrender and in fetters.

Our joint forces have chosen the path of steadfastness and have defined their way and taken their decision :

To fight and fight until victory
To fight and fight until liberation
To fight and fight until glory and martyrdom.

Blessed be the arms that fight ; blessed be the heroes who fall in the most honorable battle of glory and honor for our Arab nation on the soil of South Lebanon — the courageous, patient and struggling South — paying the price with their blood on behalf of the whole Arab nation.

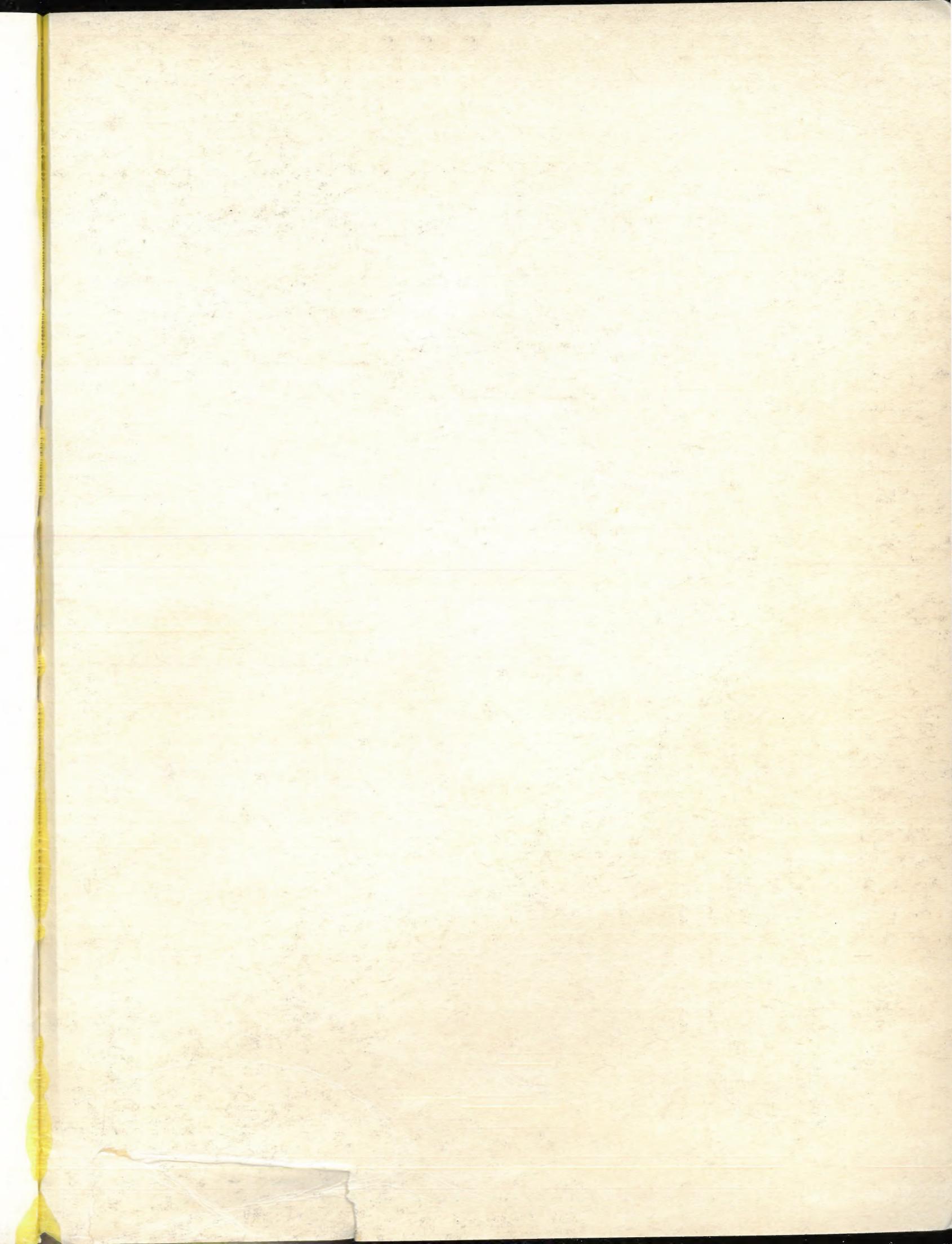
Oh Masses of our struggling Arab nation
In the name of all these heroes, revolutionaries and strugglers, we salute our Arab masses, whom we trust will always be with us faithful to the cause as they have always been through ancient and modern history. It is a nation that stands by the heroes who defend its existence, pride and honor, and which rejects subjugation, accepting nothing less than living a free and honorable life on its and in its fatherland.

This is our revolutionary oath : to stand and fight on the path of pride and victory.

The Zionist invasion most certainly will be beaten and will retreat in the face of courage and heroism in South Lebanon, so that Begin and his Zionist military gang will understand that in this nation there are men who asked for death and martyrdom to give their nation life and pride.

Everlasting glory be to our heroic martyrs.
And Revolution Until Victory.

17.3.1978



THE SUN RISES FROM THE SOUTH

3 DOLLARS

